

## Eire election leaves power in the balance

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

It will be a fortnight before it is known for certain who will form the next administration in the Irish Republic after Thursday's general election, which produced a hung parliament.

Six independent MPs hold the balance of power between the Fianna Fail Party of Mr Charles Haughey and the combined forces of Fine Gael and the Labour Party.

Fianna Fail took 45 per cent of the first preference vote, its worst performance since 1961. Fine Gael did best out of the swing against the Government of 4.5 per cent, capturing its biggest-ever vote and making it for the first time a credible challenger to become the single biggest party.

The Labour Party was humiliated, losing even its leader, Mr Frank Cluskey. On Wednesday it elects a new leader and delegates conference will decide next Sunday whether it is willing to try to form another coalition. Its mood is far more unpredictable than when it created the coalition government of 1973/77 with Fine Gael, but it still seems to favour another partnership.

The Dail will elect a new administration on June 30, whatever happens the incoming Government will be in constant danger of defeat. The result was: Fianna Fail, 78 seats; Fine Gael, 65; Labour 15; others, 8.

Two of the "others" are terrorists held at the Maze prison, Belfast. Patrick Agnew, aged 26, serving 15 years for various offences including attempted murder, was elected in Co Louth, which adjoins South Armagh.

Kieran Doherty, also 26, serving 22 years for possession of firearms and explosives, captured the fourth seat in the border constituency of Cavan-Monaghan. Mr Doherty is on hunger strike and is likely to be dead in four to five weeks, which will precipitate a by-election. Another hunger striker seems likely to stand.

Mr Haughey made it clear on Saturday that he intends trying to remain as Prime Minister. The Government and opposition parties each have the potential support of three of the six independent MPs. The Maze men, naturally, will not be there to vote.

Mr Haughey may be forced into the fascinating prospect of seeking the support of Mr Neal Blaney, a hard-line Donegal independent and an outspoken supporter of the Provisionals.

The arithmetic at present seems to favour a coalition government. However, the Labour Party, whose percentage share of first preference votes dropped from 11.6 per cent in 1977 to less than 10 per cent, is likely to make stringent conditions before agreeing to a partnership.

Fine Gael took 36 per cent of the first preference votes, a 6 per cent improvement on 1977. Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Fine Gael leader, can rightly claim a personal victory. He has transformed the inefficient party machine since assuming the leadership four years ago.

Results in full, page 2  
Irish hangover, page 12  
Leading article, page 13

## Landslide for Mitterrand party in first ballot

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 14

The Socialist Party scored a landslide victory in the first ballot of the parliamentary elections today. It gained the highest percentage of votes cast for one party in the history of the Fifth Republic. The turnout of 70.7 per cent was the second lowest in 19 years.

The Socialists and their Left-wing Radical partners would have an absolute majority of seats, without the Communists, in the new National Assembly if today's trend is confirmed in the second round of voting on June 21.

Computer estimates, at 8 pm when the polls closed in the Paris region gave the Socialists between 37 and 39 per cent of the vote—13 per cent more than they obtained in the last parliamentary elections.

The Communists polled more than 16 per cent, a figure comparable with their score in the first ballot of the presidential elections on April 26 when they lost a million voters.

That shows that the fall in the Communist vote then was not a passing occurrence, linked to the special circumstances of the presidential elections; but the indication of a permanent decline of paramount importance for future balance of power in French politics.

The two parties of the previous Government suffered a substantial setback even in relation to the presidential election. This is confirmation of the dynamic trend provoked by the election of M François Mitterrand as President on May 10.

The tactics of the Gaullists and Giscardians of putting up a single candidate in most constituencies in order to stem the "pink tide" has obviously not paid off. Coming so soon after their antagonism in the presidential election it struck the voters as unnatural.

The Gaullist scored 20.67 per cent, and the Giscardian Union pour la Démocratie Française 19.75 per cent, according to computer estimates. Translated in terms of seats, it means that they look like losing between them 120 out of the 274 seats they held in the last Parliament.

The high rate of abstentions is a classic phenomenon under the Fifth Republic. When parliamentary elections take place in the wake of a referendum or presidential elections, the rate of abstentions is always higher than when they take place independently.

For the first time in 36 years, President Mitterrand voted in his constituency of Chateau-Chinon for someone other than himself. The candidate this time is his stand-in, M Bernard Baudouin, who has no record about his election in this Socialist stronghold.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, was elected outright in today's first ballot in his constituency of Lille, which he has represented since 1973. In

the last parliamentary elections, he had been forced into a second run-off ballot. "I am really moved by this result which I did not expect", he said.

M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, was also elected outright in his Corrèze stronghold in central France. He said that the results today made it possible for the Socialists to hope for an absolute majority in the new Assembly.

The multiplying effects of the majority voting system has considerably amplified the defeat of the outgoing Government. At the same time it has led to the elimination of small or splinter parties on both the extreme right and the extreme left. Even the 4 per cent scored by the Ecologists in the presidential elections has been whittled down to practically nothing.

The Socialists will now find themselves with the same absolute domination of the Assembly that was held for nearly a decade by the Gaullists. The scope of the Mitterrand success can only be compared with the Gaullist landslide of 1968 in the wake of the student and worker riots. Then the Gaullists obtained 297 seats. M Lionel Jospin, the First Secretary of the Socialist Party, did not even wait for the final results today to comment on his party's victory.

The voting had, he said, consolidated the great shift in political forces which manifested itself in the election of M Mitterrand.

Frenchmen did not want to be robbed of their choice of May 10 of François Mitterrand and his orientations. They consolidated the old majority which had no alternative programme to offer and only proposed criticism of the Socialist Government.

But he said that although today's results were promising, they must not lead the voters of the left to demobilize between the two ballots.

Second round: Those candidates getting more than 50 per cent of the votes cast today and the votes of at least 25 per cent of the registered electors are elected on the first round.

Those less successful but still hopeful must stand again in the second round on Sunday. To qualify for the second ballot a candidate must have obtained the votes of more than 12.5 per cent of the registered voters in today's first round.

In most constituencies, second-round voting will be between two candidates only because of electoral alliances and deals.

Chirac Concession: M Chirac said that the results of today's balloting represented a clear victory for the Socialists that could mean an absolute parliamentary majority after the second round (Agence France-Press reports).

Photograph and poll turnout, page 6

## The Queen's safety is being reviewed

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

### ON OTHER PAGES

Royal wedding security; the law; replica guns; and the ceremony  
Leading article 13

The incident affecting the Queen at the Trooping the Colour ceremony on Saturday came in the wake of a recent review of security for the Royal Family after attacks on public figures abroad.

Today Marcus Simon Sarjeant, aged 17 and unemployed, of Capel le Ferne, Kent, is to appear at Bow Street Magistrates' Court charged with firing six blank cartridges from a replica gun at the Queen as she entered Horse Guards Parade to the ceremony. The Queen was unhurt, but had to calm her horse before continuing the ceremony.

The incident, according to a source close to Buckingham Palace, follows a review of security for the Royal Family and their homes prompted by the recent attacks on President Reagan and the Pope, both by lone gunmen. Experts looked at precautions in hand at palaces and the problems of public appearances.

The general view was that it would be inconceivable to stop such appearances, and that some risks might have to be taken, although everything possible would be done to protect the Queen and her family.

Yesterday Buckingham Palace would not comment on any recent review, but said that security was always kept under review. Scotland Yard, which provides officers to protect the Royal Family, also said that security was constantly reviewed.

However, Scotland Yard added that the weekend's events would bring a fresh examination of the problems of protecting the Queen. The man in charge, Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Radley, will also have to consider the problems of the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, which is now six weeks away.

The ceremony will bring to London a number of foreign dignitaries and the Royal Family will be on public view to and from St Paul's Cathedral.

Saturday's incident, watched by millions on television, was

over in a matter of minutes. As the sound of the shots rang out at the corner of Horse Guards Parade and the Mall, the Queen's horse was startled but brought under control as police men pushed into the crowd behind her.

The Queen, named Burmese as the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Charles rode up alongside her.

It would have been for the Queen herself to halt the ceremony or curtail it, based on the advice of the police. This would have been passed to her by Major General H. D. A. Langley, the officer commanding the Household Division.

Yesterday the Queen spent a day free of any public engagements. According to Buckingham Palace "the Queen is perfectly all right. She suffered in no way." Later today she will be attending a service of thanksgiving for the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle.

In the meantime a number of MPs are considering raising the issues surrounding Saturday's incident and the control of replica weapons in the Commons. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is likely to face some questioning and will receive a report on the incident from Scotland Yard.

Mr Margaret Thatcher saw the incident from the special stand, erected for the Prime Minister and the representatives of the Commonwealth. She is understood to have been in touch with Buckingham Palace.

Mr Sarjeant has been charged that on June 13, 1981 at the Mall he "wilfully, recklessly and negligently" fired a replica gun at the Queen, and might have killed an innocent bystander, Mr Ennals said.

Mr Griffiths, speaking on the BBC radio programme, The

section two of the Treason Act 1842.

Police investigating the case under the command of Detective Superintendent Charles Snape are examining a replica pistol and a message written on the back of a Kent bus seat threatening the attack.

No further charges are expected against Mr Sarjeant, the son of an electrical engineer, who was held at Cannon Row police station.

MPs on both sides of the Commons believe that Saturday's incident will force the Government to introduce legislation, for which some backbenchers have been pressing for several months, to control replica guns (Julian Hayland writes).

Mr Whitelaw is to be tackled again today by Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich, North, and a minister in the last Government, and Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, who is Parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation.

Mr Ennals said yesterday that when the two MPs went together to see Mr Whitelaw to convince him that the law should be changed, they believed they persuaded him.

But he then sent back a letter, which I guess was drafted by the Civil Service, which set out all the difficulties. Mr Griffiths and I did not accept that these difficulties were insurmountable, and in the light of yesterday's events it is clear that there must be legislation."

Mr Ennals's interest began more than a year ago, when the wife of a jeweller in his constituency was held up with a replica pistol, and robbed of jewelry worth £2,000 to £3,000. "There have been a number of incidents where replicas have been used and have led to deaths."

In Saturday's incident a member of the security forces might legitimately have fired back at the time when the replica at the Queen, and might have killed an innocent bystander, Mr Ennals said.

Mr Griffiths, speaking on the BBC radio programme, The



Marcus Simon Sarjeant in air cadet uniform.

World This Weekend, said that he fired a replica Webley, loaded with blanks, in Mr Whitelaw's office.

The Home Secretary asked his officials to think again, but the result, three months later, was a three-page letter of Civil Service argument, saying why it was impossible.

Lance Corporal Alex Gallows, aged 36, of the Scots Guards, talked yesterday of the "raw hate" he felt as he pounced after the blanks were fired.

He admitted that the thought ran through his head that he should use his ceremonial

Continued on back page, col 6



Photographs by Bill Wainman

## Ousted MP may seek by-election

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

The Labour Party is faced with the possibility of a politically embarrassing by-election in Liverpool, West Derby, between Mr Eric Ogden, the sitting "moderate" Labour member, and Mr Robert Wareing, the left-wing, who was last week chosen by the local constituency party to contest the next election.

Mr Ogden has indicated that he is seriously thinking of bringing matters to a head between the left and right wings of the party by resigning his seat and trying to force a by-election, in which he would describe himself as "Labour MP seeking reelection."

He would forfeit party membership by opposing Mr Wareing, the official Labour candidate; but if returned, he says, he would ask to be allowed to join the parliamentary party and take the Labour whip.

Mr Ogden, a Labour MP for 17 years, is sponsored by the National Union of Mineworkers. He said on BBC radio's The World This Weekend yesterday that to force a by-election "would be a tremendous gamble". He could not at present meet the expenses.

But all his political instincts and experience told him that the ballot box was the only way the ordinary voters could say what kind of Labour MP and Labour Party they wanted.

One difficulty for Mr Ogden is that he could not be sure if he resigned that a by-election would follow at once. By convention it would fall to the Labour Party to move the writ for a poll, and it might be in no hurry.

Yet that is only a convention. Any friendly MP is empowered to move the writ. West Derby is a safe seat, but due to disappear because of boundary changes before the next general election.

Barnsley clash, page 2

## 30 Polish attacks on Russians claimed

By Our Foreign Staff

There have been about 30 attacks on Soviet soldiers and their families in Poland in recent weeks, according to a weekly Polish communist publication opposed to reforms in the country.

The independent Solidarity trade union has also for a while been a target of police investigation after the latest anti-Soviet incident when paint was daubed on a monument in Lublin symbolizing gratitude to Soviet soldiers who liberated the town at the end of the Second World War.

Solidarity sent a team yesterday to clean off the paint which had been put on the monument in broad daylight earlier in the weekend while Mr Lesz Walesa, the Solidarity leader, was in Lublin to address a meeting.

Mr Walesa denounced the incident on national television and called it "a provocation intended to smear Solidarity."

At the same time Mr Walesa is quoted today in the German magazine Der Spiegel as saying that a Soviet intervention in Poland would be "the biggest, senseless mistake which they could make". Poles would resist both actively and passively, he said.

The latest details of anti-Soviet acts in Poland and the assertion that 30 Soviet citizens have been harassed appear in the new weekly Rzeczpospolita (Reality), which blames the authorities for failing to act.

The Soviet Union last week protested to the Polish because it said was an increase in anti-Soviet incidents in Poland. Although they deny any such increase, the Polish leaders responded by saying they would apply stern measures against the "madmen who want to set our homeland on fire", as General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, told make.

Meanwhile, Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader, has won overwhelming election by a Krakow regional party

conference as delegate to the national party conference set for July 14. In what are now genuinely free elections he received 365 out of 383 valid votes.

Such a decisive result shows that party support for him personally, as well as for his attitude of the road policies, has increased since the Soviet Union tried to promote his removal at last week's emergency meeting of the Polish party Central Committee.

Mr Kania, whose election last September was received with national indifference, is seen now as a guarantee that reforms will not be reversed.

Also elected delegates to the congress were Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of negotiations with Solidarity, and Mr Jozef Kulas, the Central Committee member in charge of the media.

So far, about 600 of the 1,950 party congress delegates have been selected. The Russians are watching the process closely because it is at the congress that the new leadership will be elected by democratic vote.

The Russians have accused the "extremist wing" of Solidarity of aiming to take over political power.

Yesterday, however, Mr Walesa—who has recently been coming out more firmly for moderation—said that the radicals were in a way necessary to control our work effectively to agitate and exaggerate various misdoings."

But he was emphatic in saying that the radicals could not take decisions in the name of everybody.

Mr Walesa told union members that he would like to go back to regular work "provided you elect sensible people to the union and if you elect machine guns I shall stay and struggle so as not to waste our achievements and chances as we have wasted so many times before in our history."

## Bomb meant for Gardiner, IRA claims

A bomb found outside Queen's University in Belfast was intended to kill Lord Gardiner, the IRA claims yesterday.

The former Lord Chancellor was chairing a conference at the university on Saturday when terrorists fastened a 3lb device underneath the car they claimed he was using, but it fell off and was defused by the Army.

Police in the city confirmed that a bomb was found in the area.

An IRA statement said: "We meant to kill Gardiner, the political architect of the criminalization policy and the H-Blocks. The device fell off the car and failed to explode."

Lord Gardiner, who was believed to have arrived in Belfast on Friday night, had left the university to catch a flight back to London shortly before the bomb was discovered.

It was found near the junction of University Road and Elmwood Avenue, close to the university, in an area where many students and businessmen park their cars.

At the conference on the administration of justice, Lord Gardiner was chairing a speaker called for the end of no-jury trials in Ulster.

Paddy Quinn, an IRA man from Belleek, Co Armagh, is to join the Republican hunger strike at the Maze Prison, Provisional Sinn Féin, said yesterday. Mr Quinn, aged 29, will start refusing food today. He will be the sixth person on the fast.

Mr Quinn was a close friend of Raymond McCreech, one of the four republicans who have died on the hunger strike and was captured with him while preparing to ambush soldiers in South Armagh in June, 1976. He is serving 14 years for attempted murder, possessing explosives and belonging to the IRA.

## Split in Civil Service unions likely over strike call

Early returns from Civil Service union meetings show a marked variation in levels of support for an all-out strike by 530,000 white collar civil servants for an improved pay offer. A crucial strategic meeting of the nine unions' major policy committee could show deep divisions.

Some moderate union leaders believe that the Government may have won its battle to limit pay increases to 7 per cent. Most meetings of union members will be held during the next three days. Page 2

## Meat debased by technology

Meat is being debased by companies using modern technology a report by Southampton's trading standards department claimed. Analysts are unable to detect the practice. The department cites a household brand name of tinned ham that had been adulterated with urea. Page 4

## McEnroe wins heated final

John McEnroe, aged 22, of the United States, won the singles event in the tennis tournament at Queen's Club for the third year in succession. He defeated another American, Brian Gottfried, 7-6, 7-5 in an hour and 50 minutes but not without another brush with the umpire, a woman, who warned him for "unsportsmanlike behaviour". Page 10

## Shark hits boat

A shark landed across the deck of a fishing boat off the Isle of Wight, killing itself and injuring two fishermen. The shark was 13ft long and is believed to have attacked the boat, which was nearly sunk by the impact. Page 4

## Khomeini warns military leaders

Ayatollah Khomeini told the military to keep out of politics as the crisis over President Bani-Sadr grew. But the President's supporters dismissed reports that he had fled the country and in Parliament demands for a debate on his competency were resisted by the Speaker. Page 5

## Post Office in cash squeeze

Government financial controls are causing serious problems for the Post Office which faces mounting costs of refurbishing its old buildings, constructing new ones and mechanizing its operations. Page 15

## Chinese avoid clash with Haig

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, was spared the expected clash over arms for Taiwan when he arrived in Peking. The subject was avoided at a banquet reception where Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, joined Mr Haig in denouncing Soviet expansionism. Page 5

Home News	2-4	Diary	12	Sale Room	14
Overseas News	5, 6	Events	24	Science	24
Appointments	7	Features	12	Sport	24
Arts	7	Letters	13, 17	TV & Radio	23
Book review	7	Obituary	14	Theatres	23
Business	15-19	Parliament	14	25 Years Ago	14
Church	14	Premium Bonds	24	Universities	14
Court	24	Property	21	Weather	24
Crossword	24	Religion	21	WHS	24

Science report, page 2, personal, pages 21, 22; Times Information Service, back page

## ENJOY!

### Only one Secretarial College

insists that its students enjoy all these advantages.

1. Superb staff and small classes.
2. Cordon Bleu cookery is included.
3. So is Lucie Clayton training in Personal Grooming.
4. It's a Pitman's and RSA Official Exam Centre.
5. Recognised as Efficient by HM Dptmt. of Ed.
6. Day or residential, 36 or 24 weeks.

New courses 22nd September and 5th January.

## Lucie Clayton

To 168 Brompton Road London SW3 Tel: 01-581 0024

Please send a free brochure on your

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE ☐

Other Lucie Clayton Colleges ☐

FASHION DESIGN COLLEGE ☐

GROOMING COURSE ☐

MODEL SCHOOL ☐

My Name and Address \_\_\_\_\_



# Civil Service unions divided over all-out strike

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The Civil Service unions will enter this week's crucial strategic meeting deeply divided over whether to step up their 14-week-old dispute into an all-out strike.

Early returns last night from meetings which the nine unions are holding with members showed a marked variation in levels of support for a call to all 530,000 white collar civil servants to stop work for a fortnight or more.

Thursday's meeting of the unions' major policy committee will be held with some moderate union leaders believing that the Government may have won its battle to limit pay increases to 7 per cent for this year.

Most meetings will be held during the next three days but first meetings in the Society of Civil and Public Servants, whose 105,000 members have been recommended by the executive to support an all-out strike, suggest that the outcome in that union will be finely balanced or could even show a narrow majority against a national walk-out.

In contrast, however, early results from the 225,000-member Civil and Public Services Association, the largest Whitehall union, and the 67,000-member National Revenue Staff Federation show substantial backing for an all-out strike.

In the Institution of Civil and Public Servants, which has about 100,000 members, first returns suggest that branches

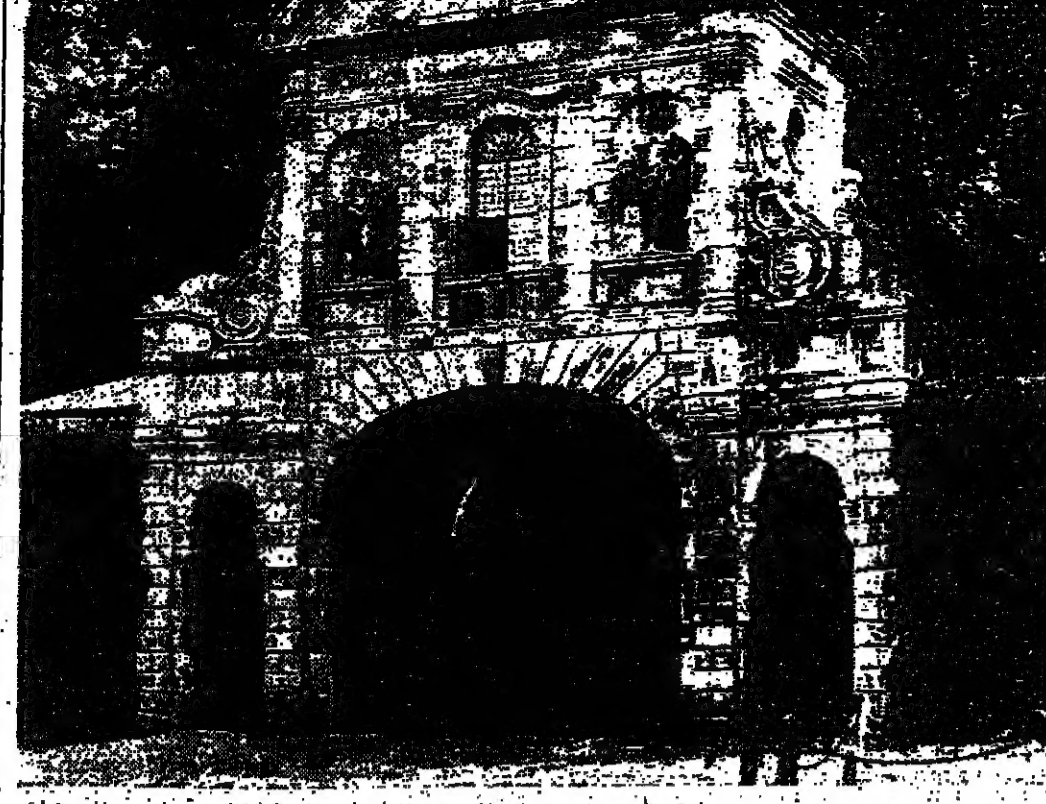
are following their leaders' advice by voting in favour of continued selective strike action by four to one and rejecting calls for an all-out strike by as high as eight to one.

Most union leaders are thought to prefer an all-out strike to the continuation of selective action, partly because of growing financial pressures. The levy to support the selective strikes is bringing in only about half the £500,000 a week the dispute is costing.

Thursday's meeting will also assess whether all-out action in the Department of Employment and Department of Health and Social Security, by stopping payments to claimants, would sharply increase the pressure on the Government as some union leaders believe, or create a propaganda backlash against the unions. There is strong militant support for such action in the departments.

The nine union executives will meet between Wednesday evening and the mid-morning session of the committee on Thursday to assess the returns.

Senior union leaders, all of whom emphasized that they would be intent on maintaining unity among the unions on



Temple Bar, now at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, and said to be at risk of total loss.

## MP's plea to save monument

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Mr Reginald Freeson, Labour MP for Brent, East, and Minister for Housing and Construction in the previous Labour Government, has asked Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to explain the Government's position on the restoration of Temple Bar.

Five years ago a trust was established to raise funds for its restoration and, if possible, its relocation at the north-west corner of St Paul's Churchyard.

The National Heritage Fund has promised £50,000 and the Government has offered 10 per cent of the money raised up to a maximum of £70,000. Money is also being collected in the United States, but the estimated cost of restoration is £350,000. A further £700,000 would be needed to return it to London.

Mr Freeson is urging the Department of the Environment to inspect the monument.

## Arsenic test as Benn prepares to go home

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Wedgwood Benn will be out of hospital before the end of the week, his family was told yesterday.

Although the results of tests at Haring Cross Hospital, London, are not yet available, the North West Thames Regional Health Authority confirmed that arsenic could have caused his illness.

Among other causes of the disease, acute polyneuritis, also known as the Guillain-Barré syndrome, are heavy metal poisoning, or alcohol. The latter has been ruled out as Mr Benn is a teetotaler.

Tests for all possible causes would be made, the authority said.

Mr Benn will be told by his doctors to rest completely for between four and six weeks, and thus will not be able to resume work in the Commons before the summer recess.

Mrs Frances Morrell, his former political adviser, who saw him yesterday, said he would be back in action by September.

Supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn's bid for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party are to open a £3-head publicity appeal for funds to finance his campaign. It will be launched on Friday as a full-page advertisement in *Labour Weekly*, the party journal (Paul Routledge writes).

This move comes amid fears from moderates that their efforts to overturn the Wednesday special conference decision, which gave the unions the biggest say in choosing the party leader, will fail.

The Labour Weekly declaration of support for Mr Benn is being organized by the Rank and File Mobilizing Committee, an umbrella body for left-wing groups backing his candidature.

According to a spokesman, the fund is being distributed at left-wing "fringe" meetings at union conferences, the advertisement is "designed to demonstrate the breadth of support behind Mr Benn's candidature, and to raise funds for the campaign to elect him."

His supporters aim to include signatures from all parts of the country and every section of the Labour movement, and to contribute at least £3 towards the cost of the advertisement.

Headed by the Deputy Leader of the party, Mr Benn, the advertisement will say in part: "This year is the first time that the Labour Party has a chance to choose its deputy leader. Tony Benn's candidature is based squarely on a commitment to work for the implementation of party policy by the next Labour government, and on support for increased democracy within the party."

Trade union supporters of Mr Denis Healey, the rival moderate candidate, are to publish a "round robin" list of leading figures in the Labour movement.

Forward Labour, a new right-wing pressure group publication circulating among moderates, calculates that 29 million union votes are already committed to, or leaning towards, re-elected Mr Healey, against 40 per cent for the unions and 30 per cent each for constituency parties and MPs.

## Science report

### When left-handers can call the tune

By the Staff of "Nature"

Left-handers are not as handicapped as some might think. They are better than right-handers at tapping out a rhythm and distinguishing the pitch of one musical note from another. So if only musical instruments were the right-or should it be said, the left-way round, our best musical instruments would turn out to be left-handed.

That is the result of two studies, one completed three years ago and the other just published in the journal *Nature*. In the latest study, Mr J. D. Craig of the United States Army Human Engineering Laboratory studied how subjects could distinguish different rhythms played simultaneously. Craig played four-beat, five-beat rhythms to the subjects through headphones. Subjects were asked to tap out the rhythm with their right hand. There were four different rhythms, so a combination of four times four equals sixteen different rhythmic patterns for the listeners.

He asked if his subjects could tap out the rhythms using their dominant hand, and to distinguish which rhythm they heard in their left ear. On average, he found that left-handers got 12 of 16 patterns correct, but right-handers only 9. And he claims that the difference is significant, with a probability of only one in a thousand that the experiment was due to chance.

In the earlier experiment, by Dr Diana Deutsch of the University of California, it was found that left-handers could remember the relative positions of the notes, separated by a jumble of notes, more readily than right-handers, although the effect was small (it was, in fact, greater with moderately left-handed people than with strongly left-handed ones).

So what is going on? Craig concludes that left-handers have an enhanced ability to analyze simultaneous stimuli—or in other words, to distinguish signal from noise. And that may arise from a more balanced use by left-handers of the two hemispheres of the brain, he suggests. In right-handers, a number of experiments has shown that the left hemisphere, whose motor cortex is responsible for the movements of the right hand, including writing, is dominant for verbal reasoning and logical thought, and the right for imaginative and visual-spatial thinking. But in left-handers the dominance is nowhere near so clear, Craig says, and it is rarely a simple mirror image of the right hander's organization.

The force Craig says that a left hander has the advantage of the ambidextrous: he or she is, in the language of the psychologists, mentally ambilateral—or to coin a phrase, ambibrained.

Sources: *Nature* (1980) vol 16, p 612. © Nature-Times News Service, 1981.

## Army ready to provide ambulances

By Our Labour Staff

Military ambulances were expected to be stationed in barracks in London today in case they are required to provide emergency cover during a 24-hour unofficial strike by the capital's 3,000 ambulances.

Mr Terence Pettifer, vice-chairman of the London Ambulance Service, said that the service would ensure there would not be an unacceptable risk to life because of the stoppage and repeated appeals to the public and doctors not to make unnecessary emergency calls.

The London Ambulance Service said it believed contingency plans would ensure there would not be an unacceptable risk to life because of the stoppage and repeated appeals to the public and doctors not to make unnecessary emergency calls.

Drivers from the police, the St John's Ambulance Brigade and the Red Cross will provide cover under police control. They are understood to have more than a hundred vehicles at their disposal, with the 145 normally in use during the day in the London service, which is said to be the biggest in the world, covering a population of eight million.

Yesterday evening 50 fully equipped converted Land-Rovers used by the Army as ambulances were waiting at Colindale barracks, Windsor.

Emergency calls will be re-routed to Scotland Yard, which will give details to the nearest of 76 designated police stations to the incident.

Doctors and emergency consultants will remain throughout the day at the Waterloo Road ambulance control centre to give expert advice.

Union leaders are expected to hold exploratory talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service later in the week but plans for a ban on all work except emergencies are likely to proceed on Wednesday. Scottish and West Yorkshire crews were reported by shop stewards yesterday to have voted against handling emergency calls on Wednesday.

## Harrods strike call over pay dispute

By Our Labour Staff

A quarter of the staff of Harrods, the London store, may be asked to strike this week after union rejection of a pay offer of between 6 and 8.5 per cent.

The dispute over the management's rejection of a 20 per cent claim by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers comes less than a fortnight before the annual shareholders' meeting of House of Fraser, which owns the Brompton Road store.

Shop stewards have been pressing union leaders to take action over what they say is a threat to jobs posed by the battle for ownership of Harrods.

Union leaders have agreed to seek meetings with Lord Looe, whose takeover bid has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, and House of Fraser to seek assurances that staffing levels will be maintained.

Union officials have advised their Harrods members that a picket planned by shop stewards outside the store tomorrow should be during the lunch hour because procedure in the pay dispute has not been exhausted.

A union branch meeting tomorrow night is due to consider calls for an unofficial strike, probably for 24 hours, in an attempt to bring pressure on the company.

The current offer is understood to increase the rate for new recruits to £7.425, to reduce the probationary period from a year to nine months and to put those who have completed their probation on a basic rate of £8.150 a week.

The union, which represents about a quarter of the store's 4,000 employees, wants a probation period of only three months, after which employees would earn a new minimum basic rate of at least £9.120 a week.

## Germ attack in 1946 considered

By David Nicholson-Lord

Plans for an attack on Russian cities by Britain using atomic bombs and germ warfare weapons, which were studied by the chiefs of staff shortly after the end of the Second World War, have been found in documents at the Public Record Office.

A series of technical memoranda and reports dating from January to July, 1946, included a list of Russian cities with a population of more than 100,000 within bombing range of bases at Norfolk, Norfolk, Cyprus, and Fawcett, then in India.

Ranges from the Soviet Union to the United Kingdom and between the Soviet Union and the United States were also assessed.

A report from the chiefs of staff's joint technical warfare committee said: "The tremendous destructive power of the atomic bomb and the devastating effects against life targets expected from biological weapons, which can be produced with relatively small effort in terms of manpower on the part of the attacker, lead us to infer that the most profitable objects of attack by the new weapons will normally be concentrations of population in centres of distribution and communication."

"We cannot, however, rule out the possibility of diversionary and opportunity attacks on convoys and on military concentrations in exceptional circumstances."

The committee necessarily assumed, it said, that no effective method would be found by the newly emerging United Nations of eliminating altogether the latest developments in warfare, in particular atomic and biological weapons and methods of long-range bombardment.

A total of 58 target cities, making up 77.5 per cent of the Soviet Union's urban population, lay within 1,500 miles of the three bases.

The main report, *Future Developments in Weapons and Methods of War*, was submitted to the chiefs of staff committee in July, 1946, and was based on the work of a committee chaired by Sir Henry Tizard, the distinguished scientist.

It was unopposed by researchers with the Church of Scientology, which is campaigning for multilateral disarmament.

## Full results of election in Republic of Ireland

From Our Correspondent, Dublin

The following were elected in last Thursday's general election in the Irish Republic.

CARLOW-KILKENNY: Liam Aylward (FF), Tom Nolan (FF), Kieran Cronin (FG), Des Gorman (FG), Seamus Fennelly (Lab). Recount taken.

CAVAN-MONAGHAN: Rory O'Hanlon (FF), John Wilson (FF), John Conlon (FF), Tom Sheehy (FG), Kieran Doherty (Lab).

CLARE: Sylvester Barrett (FF), Brendan Daly (FF), Bill Longman (FF), Madeline Taylor (FG).

CORK EAST: Caryl Joyce (FF), Myra Barry (FG), Patrick Hegarty (FG), Joe Sheehy (FFWP).

CORK NORTH CENTRAL: Sean O'Connell (FF), Dennis Lyons (FF), Bernard Allen (FG), Jim Keefe (FG), Toddy O'Sullivan (Lab).

CORK NORTH-WEST: Tom Meany (FF), Donald Creed (FG), John O'Connell (FF), John O'Connell (Lab).

CORK SOUTH CENTRAL: Gene Fitzgerald (FF), Pearse Hughes (FF), Peter Barry (FG), Hugh Conroy (FG), Eileen Desmond (Lab).

CORK SOUTH-WEST: Flor Crowley (FF), Jim O'Keefe (FG), P. J. Sheehy (FG).

DONEGAL NORTH-EAST: Hugh Conaghan (FF), Paddy Harte (FG), John O'Connell (Lab).

DONEGAL SOUTH WEST: Clement Coughlan (FF), Pat Gallagher (FF), Jim White (FG).

DUBLIN CENTRAL: Berrie Ahern (FF), George Colley (FF), John O'Connell (FG), Michael O'Leary (Lab).

DUBLIN NORTH: Ray Burke (FF), John Boland (FG), Nora Owen (FG).

DUBLIN NORTH CENTRAL: Vincent Brady (FF), Charles Haughey (FF), George Bermingham (FG), Noel Browne (SLP).

DUBLIN NORTH-EAST: Liam Fitzgerald (FF), Michael Woods (FG), Joe Cosgrave (FG), Sean "Dublin Boy" Loftus (Lab).

DUBLIN NORTH-WEST: Michael Barrett (FF), Jim Toney (FF), Rita Byrne (FG), Mary Flaherty (FG).

DUBLIN SOUTH: Neil Andrews (FF), Seamus Brennan (FF), Nuala Kennelly (FG), John Kelly (FG), Alan Sherry (FG).

DUBLIN SOUTH CENTRAL: Ben Briscoe (FF), Tom Fitzpatrick (FF), Gay Mitchell (FG), Eargus O'Brien (FG), John O'Connell (Lab).

DUBLIN SOUTH-EAST: Gerard Brady (FF), Sean Moran (FF), Gerard "Dublin Boy" Loftus (Lab), Ryan (FG).

DUBLIN SOUTH-WEST: Mary Harney (FF), Sean Walsh (FF), John O'Connell (FG), Mervyn Taylor (Lab).

DUBLIN WEST: Eileen Lennan (FF), Brian Lennan (FF), Dick Burke (FG), John Fleming (FG), Jim Mitchell (Lab).

DUN LAOGHAIRE: David Andrews (FF), Martin O'Donoghue (FF), Sean Barrett (FG), Liam Cosgrave (FG), Barry Desmond (Lab).

GALWAY EAST: John Callanan (FF), Michael Kitt (FF), Paul Cunningham (FG).

GALWAY WEST: Maire Geoghegan-Quinn (FF), Mark Killalee (FF), Bobby Molloy (FF), John Donnellan (FG), Michael Higgins (Lab).

KERRY NORTH: Dennis Foley (FF), Tom McEllistrim (FF), Dick Spring (Lab).

KERRY SOUTH: John O'Leary (FF), Michael Begley (FG), Michael Moynihan (Lab).



Patrick Agnew, the H-Block prisoner who topped the poll in Louth.

## Labour left face split over challenge to Mason

By Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

The decision by Mr Jack Brown, vice-chairman of Barnsley constituency Labour party, to challenge Mr Roy Mason, shadow Minister of Agriculture and moderate MP for Barnsley, in the first round of the constituency's reselection process has placed the local party in an embarrassing position.

Mr Brown, a prominent supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn, is the only non-member in a position of influence in the Barnsley party.

A few weeks ago the Yorkshire area council of the National Union of Mineworkers, led by Mr Arthur Scargill, announced that because of circumstances including Barnsley, were due to be changed and the number increased by boundary changes next year, the area candidates for reselection now only to go through the same lengthy process next year.

That was seen as a temporary reprieve for Mr Mason. It was widely held that as a moderate he was a prime target for Mr Scargill and the left in its drive to get mining MPs, who are more attuned to their views.

Mr Scargill and the left now find themselves in a dilemma. Mr Brown is expected to be nominated either by the Transport and General Workers' Union, to which he belongs, or by his Monk Bretton ward party. The general management committee of the Barnsley party will then have to choose either Mr Mason or another NUM candidate.

If they nominate Mr Mason

## NUCLEAR CLAIM WON BY WIDOW

A widow has won a 13-year fight to prove that her husband died from radiation, in what is believed to be the first successful claim of its kind in Britain.

An official report on her case questions the issue of safety limits of radiation exposure operated at power stations and says there may be no acceptable limit at all.

Mr Douglas Reish, a Social Security Commissioner, has decided that Mrs Jeanie Miller, whose husband worked at the Dounreay experimental nuclear power station in Scotland, should be awarded an industrial death benefit backdated for 15 years. She intends to claim compensation from the Atomic Energy Authority.

## Robot from the life class

Mr Tim Jones with his "Proton", a programmable automaton, which he is exhibiting at the Royal College of Art's degree show. Mr Jones' brief was to design an automated mannequin for exhibitions and shop displays. The show is at the RCA, Kensington Gore, London, until next Sunday. Weekdays, 10 am-7 pm; weekend, 10 am-6 pm.

## Foot considering minister for equality, women told

The next Labour government may appoint a minister for equality, Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said last night.

Speaking at the National Conference of Labour Women at Buxton, Derbyshire, he said the party's national executive would look at the suggestion and see if it would be workable. "I do not make a promise about it. When I make promises I like to be absolutely sure they will be carried out," he said.

Mr Foot pledged that the next Labour manifesto would recognize the needs of women.

The conference voted to demand repeal of the Employment Act 1980, because it reduced women's rights.

Delegates want a future Labour government to extend employment protection to all part-time workers and legislate for extended maternity leave.

## PUB CUSTOMERS FEEL PINCH

Public house patrons are feeling the pinch and are not spending much time in their local according to a survey just published.

Two years ago almost half the people questioned 47 per cent said they had visited a public house during the previous month. That number has dropped today to 43 per cent.

The survey, called "The British Pub", was carried out by NOP Market Research Ltd.

## Liberal support in poll vital to Jenkins

By Our Political Staff

Mr Roy Jenkins's decision to fight the Warrington by-election for the Social Democrats was made at a time when a third of the new party's initial support had ebbed away.

A poll conducted for *The Sunday Times* by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) shows a smaller drop for the Liberals between March and May, with the Conservatives the main beneficiaries.

Electors were asked: "How would you vote if there was a general election tomorrow?" The replies (with March figures in brackets) were: Labour: 39 (38); Conservative: 35 (28); Social Democrat: 10 (15); Other: 2 (2).

More encouraging for the Social Democrats is the level of support for an alliance with the Liberals. Like other polls, MORI findings indicate that support for a Liberal-Social Democrat alliance at 30 per cent, is greater than the combined support (27 per cent) for the two parties separately.

Also, when the question is put that way, support for an alliance comes within striking distance of the Conservatives and Conservatives (32 per cent).

That is a measure of how important it will be for Mr Jenkins's performance at Warrington that he is seen to have the support of the Liberals.

If Jean is to have a roof over her head - we need all the help we can get.



The British Home and Hospital for incurables receives no State aid. Nevertheless, for over 100 years it has provided specialist care and attention for patients with progressive and incurable illnesses.

Now not only are running costs rising constantly but we have been faced with replacing the whole roof at a cost of £200,000, and we still have £50,000 to find. Help us to continue to give our

## BHHI Roof Appeal

MORE THAN A QUEEN - much more than a 'Home' PATRON: HM QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER The British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Cowley Lane, Streatham, London SW16 6JL.



Security

# Royal wedding route to have 3,000 policemen

By John Young and Stewart Tisdall

The vulnerability of members of the Royal Family on ceremonial occasions, as shown in Saturday's incident, has increased concern about next month's marriage of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer. Unless the weather is too wet or too windy, the Queen, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Prince Andrew will travel from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's Cathedral in open carriages.

Lady Diana will be in an enclosed glass coach, but after the service will return to the palace with the Prince in the open 1902 state landau.

The route is along the Mall, under Admiralty Arch, into Trafalgar Square, along the Strand and Fleet Street and up Ludgate Hill. In addition to the tens of thousands of people lining it at street level, buildings all along the way are expected to be thronged with office staff, invited guests and tourists who have rented window space at prices reputedly ranging into hundreds of pounds.

The Mall is bordered by open parks or by large government buildings set back from the road, which should be fairly easy to search and patrol.

But once into the Strand and Fleet Street, the procession will pass dozens of buildings containing thousands of windows, offices often above shops and approached by back stairs and alleyways.

Plans for security cover have been drawing on past experience and a constant evaluation of possible threats. At a series of meetings between the palace, the Home Office and Scotland Yard, arrangements have been examined and refined.

It is virtually impossible to screen the huge crowds that are expected, but Scotland Yard starts with the advantage that the route is often used for processions and the difficulties are known.

Police officers have visited every building along the route and identified the owners. All are now being asked to provide a detailed list of the people expected to be present for the wedding, and these people will be discreetly screened.

On the day of the wedding, police officers will visit each building and check the occupants against the list they have been given.

At that stage some 3,000 police officers will take up their positions lining the route. They will be spaced four paces apart, with one officer facing the crowd from the edge of the road and another facing the back of the crowd from the front of buildings.

Police observation teams will be set up along the route and plain clothes officers will mingle with the crowds. Overhead, Scotland Yard will have the use of television cameras, which normally monitor traffic on some parts of the route, and the two helicopters they now have in service. The machines also carry television camera equipment which transmit back to the Yard.

Scotland Yard is drawing up plans to check underground areas such as sewers beneath the route with the help of public utility workers. St Paul's will be checked with dogs trained to sniff out explosives.

In the meantime, Special Branch officers will be on their guard for any hint of trouble. The watch on Provisional IRA

sympathizers and those who could pose a threat will be intensified.

Another worry for the security forces will be the concentration of foreign heads of state and other eminent guests on a scale probably not seen in London since the Coronation in 1953. Almost any one of them could be the target of an assassination attempt by political opponents.

Because the wedding is regarded as a family and not a state occasion, the guests will not be travelling in the procession. But many of them are likely to insist on bringing their own security guards, a practice which the police in Britain do their best to discourage but which they are powerless to forbid.

There have been various threats to the Queen's life since she came to the throne, but on investigation they have seldom appeared to have much substance. In 1963 George Mead, aged 43, a labourer, was arrested after delivering a letter to a clergyman at St Paul's, but was found to be insane.

In 1966 John Morgan, an apprentice heating engineer, was imprisoned for four years after a concrete block was thrown at the Queen's car in Belfast.

There were other arrests in 1977 and 1978 for such apparently trivial offences as throwing an egg at the royal car and swearing at the Queen outside a cinema. But the incident which has until now caused the most alarm was the explosion at the Sullom Voe oil terminal, in the Shetland Islands, during her visit last month.

She was well out of range of the blast, and not aware of it until afterwards, but responsibility was claimed by the Provisional IRA. That confirmed fears that, for perhaps the first time in two centuries or more, the monarchy might be under serious threat from political extremists and not just from cranks with imagined grievances.

The most serious attempt on any member of the Royal Family in living memory was in March 1974, when Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips were returning to the Palace along the Mall after an engagement party.

Their car was blocked, and four men, including her chauffeur and her private detective, were wounded in a gunfight. Later Ian Ball, aged 26, was committed to hospital for an indefinite period's programme.

Prince Charles's programme during his 24-hour visit to New York on Wednesday has been curtailed for security reasons (Michael Leppman writes from New York).

A visit he was to have made to City Hall to be greeted officially by the mayor has been cancelled because it might have provided a focus for an angry demonstration by opponents of British policy in Ireland.

Mr Patrick Murphy, chief of operations at the Police Department, said: "We are providing full presidential protection for the Prince."

He will now undertake only two activities: a trip round New York harbour on a well-protected yacht and a visit to the Lincoln Centre for a gala performance by the Royal Ballet, followed by dinner and a ball there.

He will be whisked to and from these events with a minimum of exposure to the public.

The law

## Queen Victoria incident led to Treason Act

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The Treason Act, 1842, was passed in a hurry by Parliament specifically to deal with acts which were intended more to frighten the Sovereign than to cause serious harm.

Parliament's reaction arose from the case of John Bean, a crippled youth who brandished a harmless pistol near Queen Victoria. The authorities thought that charging him with high treason would not be appropriate, and he was eventually convicted of the common law offence of causing public mischief and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The 1842 Act was designed to plug the gap between full high treason and what were considered to be the inadequately punished offences of common assault or public mischief.

Section 2 (there is no longer a section 1) has been used sparingly, probably only six times before last Saturday. Three occasions were during Queen Victoria's reign.

Only some of the cases involved pistols. The last use of section 2 was in 1966 and arose out of two separate incidents only minutes apart during a visit to Belfast by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

John Morgan, aged 17, was eventually convicted of throwing a concrete block at the Queen's car "with intent to injure or alarm her Majesty". He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

A middle-aged woman was originally charged under the Act with throwing a bottle at the Queen's car, but the charge was reduced later to one of disorderly conduct. She was sent to a mental hospital.

Before 1966 the last person to be charged under section 2 was George Andrew McMahon, a journalist, who in July 1936, threw a loaded firearm along the ground in the direction of King Edward VIII. At his trial he told of a plot to kill the King, and said that he had thrown the gun because he did not want to shoot at the King. He was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

One man convicted under the Act, Robert Pate, in 1850, actually managed to injure the Queen slightly by striking her head with a cane. He was sentenced to the maximum seven years and was transported.

In 1977 the Law Commission in a working paper provisionally recommended that a new, simplified law should replace the verbose and awkwardly worded 1842 Act. The essence of the crime would remain the same.

It would be an offence to have near the person of the Sovereign any explosive weapon, or other thing with intent to use it to injure or alarm her.

The Law Commission also proposed that the protection of the law should be extended to the Sovereign's consort, and to the heir to the throne. The Commission's final views on the 1842 Act, which formed part of a wide-ranging inquiry into treason, sedition and similar offences, are still awaited.

Apart from using the 1842 Act, the police would probably have considered a number of other possibilities, though none would fit the bill as well: common assault, possessing an offensive weapon, and—more uncertainly—a charge under the Firearms Act.



The Queen turning to address the Prince of Wales when she took her position shortly after the six blanks were fired. "The Queen was aware of some sort of incident", Buckingham Palace said. Photograph by Michael Ward

## How the Queen and unflappable Burmese coped

A potentially dangerous situation was averted on Saturday because the Queen is an experienced, and very good, horsewoman who takes horse-riding seriously (Pamela MacGregor-Morris writes).

She has ridden since she was a small child but is also an accomplished side-saddle rider, having used that style for more than thirty years, including taking the salute at the trooping ceremony at Sandhurst.

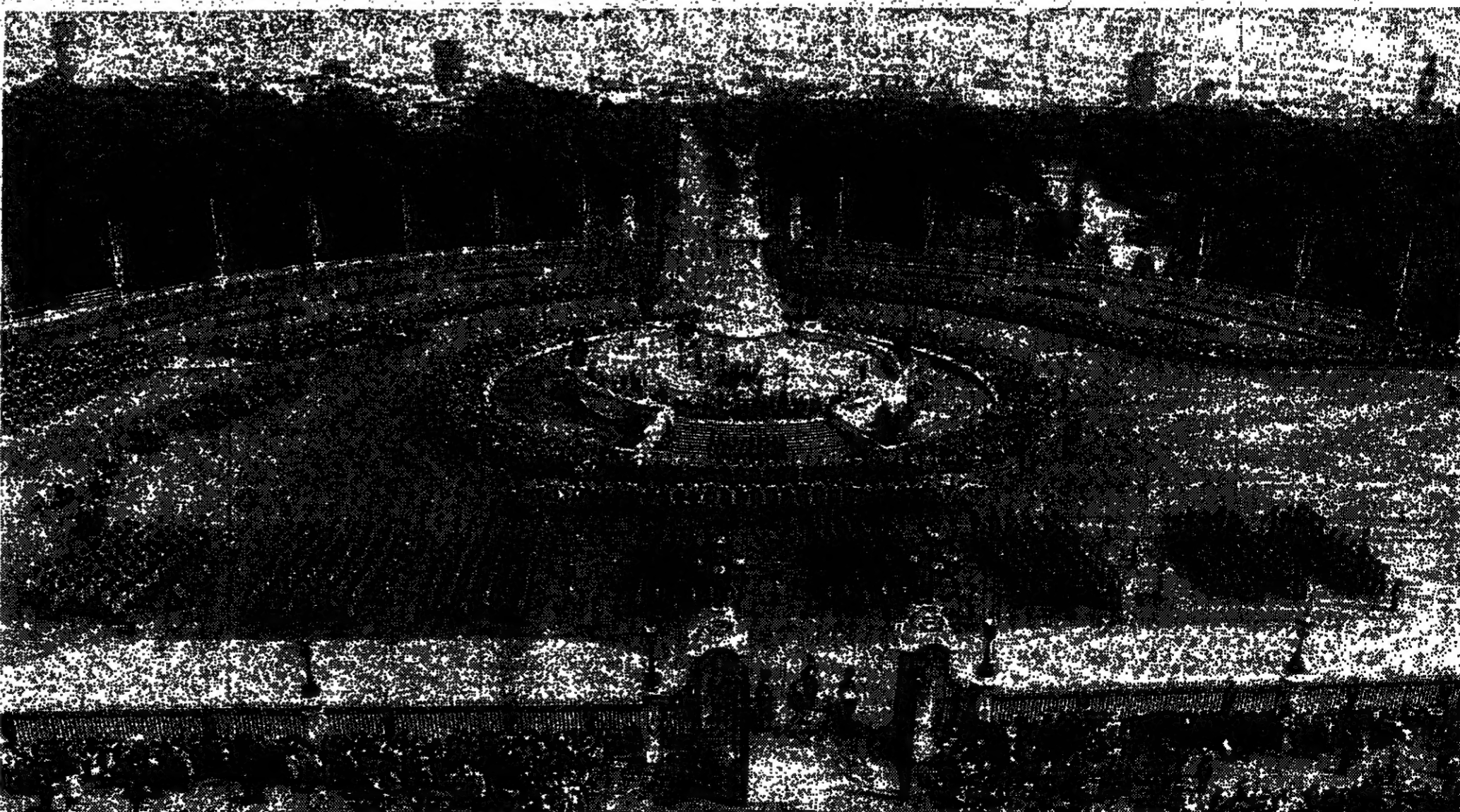
During May and June the Queen, riding side-saddle regularly four times a week, either in the garden or in the riding school at Buckingham Palace, and sometimes at Windsor.

Her horse, Burmese, who was presented by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a six-year-old, has carried the Queen at the trooping ceremony on 13 occasions and is quite unflappable. She did nothing untoward on Saturday, and spectators who, said on tele-

vision that she had reared cannot know the meaning of the word. The mare does not mind noise.

The running policemen and the Household Cavalry horses trying to turn round (the first instance of a frightened horse being to run away from what ever has startled it) caused her to prance a couple of times, but that was all. The Queen patted her and remarked afterwards how good she and Burmese were.

## The day of ceremony



Spectacle at the palace: Lines of guardsmen, with the Queen Victoria Memorial and the Mall in the background, march before the Queen after the trooping ceremony. Photograph by Peter Dunne

## A gorgeous parade, and no one even fainted

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

It was, everyone agreed, a fine parade. Even finer than last year, it seemed, as we slipped chilled necks and squinted in the sun across the scarlet and gold lines filling Horse Guards Parade towards the bushy, green backdrop of St James's Park.

Someone remarked that the Queen looked rather pale this time, and we sympathized with her having to ride side-saddle for the best part of two hours on a warm June morning.

Still, there was a cooling breeze, and a soldier in dress uniform who entered to stand snarling to attention before the officer in charge was able to report: "Nil casualties, Sir."

He was referring, of course, not to the fate of the Queen or her retinue in the affray on the Mall, but to the fact that none of the 1,600 or so guards-

men trooping the colour of the 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards, had fainted.

Like most other people, including senior officers who watched the ceremony from Horse Guards Building, headquarters of the Household Division, we listened to the bawled orders and thumping bands below unaware of the six blank shots fired little more than 200 yards away.

It was unclear last night whether anyone had thought of telling Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and other members of the Royal Household in the room below. Certainly few of those who were on parade could have known anything about it, because most were already in place before the Royal procession arrived.

What was taken for a fine display of British sang froid was really just ignorance of what occurred.

But perhaps that was just as well, because the incident thus failed to mar what remains surely one of the most gorgeous spectacles in the calendar of British ceremonial.

Weaponry

## Replica gun and extra loud blanks on sale for just £33.45

By Our Crime Reporter

Strict controls cover the availability and sale of arms in Britain, but for £33.45 anyone over the age of 17 can buy himself a "Jackal" replica revolver and 300 "22 extra loud blanks".

The gun, with a choice of four-barrel or eight-barrel barrels, is offered by a Sussex firm which also sells "fully sized, fully functioning machine non-guns", such as copies of the Walther PPK automatic and Browning Hi-Power, used by police forces and the Services, at up to £40.

At the top end of the market are copies of sub-machine guns, which do not fire blanks, at just under £100.

The firm, based in Hailsham, Sussex, has its competitors. One in Watford, Hertfordshire, offers versions of the Colt 45 which will fire blanks, for up to £42.

Available through sports shops, toy shops and classified or display advertising, replica weapons of various types and capabilities have found a strong market. Between 100,000 and 250,000 have been sold in recent years.

Produced in West Germany, Japan and Italy, most are made of a soft zinc alloy, but some are made of steel. To prevent replicas being fired, toughened steel is used to plug barrels and the chambers of revolvers. In theory at least, according to one arms expert yesterday, a skilled engineer can remove the plugs, but in practice the guns will not stand up to firing bullets for long and will disintegrate. The ammunition they would use would be of the lowest power available and it would make them not much more powerful than an air rifle.

The Firearms Act, 1968, controls replicas capable of firing, but those which cannot be fired are not controlled. But the law does include severe penalties for the use of replicas in crime.

The legislators were clearly aware of the dangers which realistic weapons could pose. Since then some police officers claim the dangers have become a reality.

Recently in a security industry magazine Mr Douglas Gomez, head of the Metropolitan Police's firearms section, said: "They may have a legitimate interest for collectors and people with a genuine interest in firearms, but their misuse is coming to notice more frequently."

Chief Supt Albert Robbins, head of Scotland Yard's firearms training branch, said that a police officer was supposed to use weapons only for the defence of himself or the public. "He is in an invidious position if faced with what appears to be a Walther... he may feel he has no option but to protect the public and himself."

Such risks were illustrated in 1973 at India House, when two Pakistanis armed with toy pistols died.

In the same year a working party of senior police officers investigated the control of replicas, and suggested that a committee might be set up to examine guns for their realism.

According to Mr Colin Greenwood, a former police arms expert, the Home Office decided that the system would be unworkable. It has looked at the situation again recently, and still does not envisage a workable system.

Mr Greenwood said that the problem with replicas did not lie with the guns but with the people who used them. If prohibitions were brought in it would be difficult to know where to draw the line, because so many things could be constructed to fire pellets. Would toys, for example, be included?

Attempts have been made in Australia to control replicas with a vetting system but on other country has yet brought in controls. The Japanese, however, require a red plug to be put into the barrel to show the gun is a fake.

The Home Office said yesterday that it was continuing to look at the position of replicas, but early action does not seem likely. It is understood that it is difficult to frame a workable Act which will not cause confusion or difficulty.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said that the incident underlined the need for legal controls on the sale and possession of replica firearms (the Press Association reports).

Some years ago the Federation drew attention to the probable use of realistic replicas in serious crimes. "We can only renew our demand that these replicas be brought fully into line with firearms laws, so that they can be sold only to genuine collectors, and that strict conditions are made as to their security."

"We believe there should be a ban on sales to the general public. The law already covers replica guns which can be adapted to fire blank or live ammunition, but there is evidence that this is not being strictly enforced."

This year saw a full complement of guardsmen, not always possible because of more pressing if less pretty Army commitments.

Needless to say, the Queen's Birthday Parade began just as the Admiralty Clock groaned 11 am as precisely as it always does. As ever, the Army denied that a little man inside was hanging on to the band to make sure they got it right.

Lady Diana Spencer travelled down The Mall to Horse Guards Parade in a carriage with Prince Andrew. She wore a high-necked, blue, summery dress, with matching light-blue hat. The Queen Mother travelled with Princess Margaret.



# Picket expected as inquiry opens into Brixton riot

By Lucy Hodgson

Lord Scarman begins the first phase of his inquiry into the Brixton riot today at Lambeth Town Hall, in south London. Outside the hall, a large number of people are expected to picket and political activists urge a boycott of its deliberations.

Lord Scarman appears untroubled. He told *The Times* last week that he had long experience of such agitation, particularly in Northern Ireland, and his office has repeatedly said it is encouraged by the number of people, about 150, who have said they want to give evidence.

The first phase, which will look at the immediate causes of the disturbances on April 10-12 last, is expected to take three to four weeks. Lord Scarman's office said. About fifty people have been asked to appear to give oral evidence in the first phase; many more have given written evidence.

The police today will give an account of what happened. Various organizations representing black Brixton will be represented and like the police, their representatives will be able to cross-examine witnesses.

Widely considered to be Britain's most liberal senior judge, Lord Scarman has been doing his homework on the West Indian community.

Soon after being appointed to the inquiry he spent some time wandering around Brixton, absorbing the atmosphere, and since then he says he has been finding out about reggae music and the late Bob Marley.

He pronounces reggae, as all classical scholars do, with a "y" sound. "I understand it," he said. "To say that I like it would be wrong because my tastes in music are very orthodox."

Some have asked why Lord Scarman did not have a prominent black person sit with him on the inquiry, to win the confidence of the community. There has been some speculation that Lord

Key questions, page 12

## Manuscripts report released

By Peter Hennessy

The Government will publish today a highly critical report about the workings and membership of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

The move comes after its author, Mr Daniel Caplan, in a statement to *The Times* reproduced in the June 8 edition of the paper, made public his belief that the report had been suppressed by the Civil Service Department after objections raised by the royal commissioners.

The Government will dissociate itself today from Mr Caplan's findings, by stressing that the views in the report are his alone.

Mr Caplan, a former under-secretary at the Department of the Environment, refused to release a copy of his report to *The Times*. But it is clear that his document contains trenchant criticism of the royal commission on the ground of the high average age of its members, their inadequate interest in the work done in their name, and the appearance they give of being self-perpetuating body, insufficiently accountable to the public.

### JOURNALIST DIES

Ruth Hall, the author, journalist and musician, died yesterday, aged 48, after a short illness. She was best known for her biography of Marie Stopes, the pioneer of birth control, which was widely acclaimed when published in 1977.

She is survived by her husband, Ron Hall, joint deputy editor of *The Sunday Times* and editor of the *Sunday Times Magazine*. *Obituary*, page 14

### ADVERTISEMENT

## ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS ISL.

## INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS

### for the construction works of the PORT OF MUTSAMUDU

The present call for tenders is open for contractors of members or associated States of the African Development Bank not subject to boycott by the Koweit Fund for Arab Economic Development; O.R.E.C. Special Fund; Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development; Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa and Islamic Development Bank.

Tenders Documents to be collected at BUREAU CENTRAL D'ETUDES POUR LES EQUIPEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER (B.C.E.O.M.)—15, Square Max Hymans—75741 PARIS CEDEX 15 France—Tel (1) 320 14 10. Tlx 250 618 F on July 1st, 1981 against payment of the sum of ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (1.500) FRENCH FRANCS.

# Food manufacturers deceive analysts Technology used to evade checks on processed meat

From Arthur O'Sullivan, Shrewsbury

Companies with household names were using modern technology to produce food at a very sophisticated level, Shropshire's trading standards department said yesterday.

A report to the county's public protection committee said that the technology used by food manufacturers to evade checks on processed meat was "astonishing".

The report, which was presented to the committee on Wednesday, says some unscrupulous manufacturers are using technology in such a way that analysts are unable to detect deception. It is thought that the report will be sent to the Association of County Councils for action nationally.

Dealing with the specific legislation requiring minimum standards in certain foods, such as beef sausages, the report said: "The report said: 'In checking to see whether there is sufficient meat and meat products in the product, the analyst makes a calculation based on the amount of nitrogen present. Unfortunately, the technology in some cases simply does not allow him to differentiate between the nitrogen contained therein from meat and nitrogen derived from non-meat sources.'"

The opportunity for deception and fraud presents itself to the unscrupulous manufacturer, who can replace the meat which should be contained within the product with other ingredients in the knowledge that his actions are likely to be undetected on analysis.

"Apart from the economic and commercial considerations, many of these other ingredients lack one or more of the essential amino acids necessary for the production of urea, which is found in the meat flesh itself. The trade called ingredients which had the effect of disguising the true meat content 'meat extenders'. A technological advance had led to the isolation of protein in animal bones for direct incorporation into meat products.

"This product is then added to meat, which was in fact ham and urea, with only 72.7 per cent meat."

Another company, which had a household name sold chicken product which was made from chicken necks and stripped carcasses and the analyst said it had very little tissue and he found feather fragments.

The report said such examples would perhaps be considered merely a side issue to be used to advantage only by unscrupulous manufacturers. The canned ham example, however, illustrated the lengths, or the depths, to which some manufacturers would descend to gain a competitive advantage.

Shropshire was also investigating another example in which rind was dehydrated and ground to a consistency resembling brown sugar. When rehydrated it required four times its own weight of water, and the public analyst could not differentiate the emulsion from meat flesh.

One trade equipment manufacturer suggested using what was called "the golden water tap technique" and urged "why sell meat when you can sell water?"

"Old fashioned ham" had been sold with up to 20 per cent water content.

The report continued: "It is suggested by the trade that the consumer demands 'moist succulent' products which this process imparts. If that is the case, then the extreme trade resistance to declaring the presence of the added water in the product to allow the housewife to make an informed choice between the watered ham and the non-watered ham is difficult to understand."

## Shark dies in attack on anglers

From Our Correspondent Portsmouth

A 400lb shark was killed yesterday as it leapt at a small fishing boat off the south coast. Two fishermen were injured and the shark was aged when the shark landed across the deck.

The incident happened off the Isle of Wight. Mr Ross Staplehurst, a local fisherman, had taken a party of anglers for a day's fishing in his 23ft boat, the *Albatross*. They were fishing for tope and skate when the thresher shark, 13 ft long, was sighted about 50 yards away.

Mr Staplehurst said: "It turned towards the boat and dove. Everything was quiet for a moment and we thought it had swum away. Then there was a great rushing noise and suddenly the shark came surging out of the water about five yards away."

"It landed across the boat, which is only 9ft wide, so its head and tail were sticking over each end. The impact nearly sank the boat and it killed the shark outright."

One of the fishermen was hit by the shark's tail and his nose was cut. *Albatross* had a bruised leg. The *Albatross* sailed back to Bembridge, Isle of Wight, where the shark is to be sold to fishmongers.

Mr Staplehurst said: "I have fished these waters for 30 years but have never seen a shark act like this. It just went berserk. I'm convinced it was attacking the boat."

## NUT TO REISSUE 'RACIAL GUIDE'

The National Union of Teachers has asked its 250,000 members to submit any evidence of racist activities in their schools, and will reissue the guidelines it sent out in 1978.

Mr Alan Evans, head of the NUT education department, said: "It is a sad reflection on today's society that we have been raised to raise these guidelines to our members. There is so much uncorroborated evidence about the extent of the problem, however, that the union's first step is to attempt to make a fair assessment."

## Cut-cost bathrooms and kitchens criticized

By Baron Phillips

An interior designer has attacked Britain's house builders for mean and shoddy standards for kitchen and bathrooms in new homes.

Mr David White, of Woking, Surrey, who runs an interior design consultancy, says that buyers of homes, less than 10 years old, suffer the most from the developers' cost-cutting.

He maintains that an extra few hundred pounds can make all the difference between an excellent functional kitchen or bathroom and one which needs replacing within a few years.

That extra money would cost only a few pence on the purchaser's mortgage repayments, he says.

Kitchen fittings, bathroom sites and ugly lavatories are the items most quickly replaced by the occupants of new houses, he says.

"These are the only rooms in the house that actually have a working role. Lounges, bedrooms and hallways can just be empty shells and still function perfectly."

"But the kitchen, for instance, is the machine room of the house, with an important job to do efficiently. It is like putting a £35,000 car on the road with a clapped-out engine."

His attack is aimed at the bottom end of the market, where first-time buyers are particularly sensitive about the final price.

He argues that the recently staged house market has forced builders to economize at every opportunity, not only to increase their margins but to help to sell houses.

Mr White also criticizes the National House Builders' Council for not laying down more stringent standards for kitchen and bathroom fittings. Under the council's protection scheme a builder is required to put right any defects in the kitchen or bathroom during the first two years.

After the end of that two-year period cover is provided only for major damage arising from structural defects, and kitchen and bathroom fittings would not be included," Mr Richardson, director-general of the council said.

## Hundred new witnesses in hunt for girl's killer

Murder Squad detectives searching for the man who raped and murdered Marion Crofts, aged 14, ten days ago began yesterday to assess a mass of new evidence about the killing.

More than a hundred new witnesses came forward as a result of a weekend reconstruction of the girl's last cycle ride from her home in Fleet, Hampshire, to a music lesson in Farnborough.

Statements from joggers, canoists, golfers, motorists, cyclists and people who were out walking their dogs could yield clues to the killer's identity.

The police said: "We asked everyone who was in the area at the time of the murder to retrace their steps. A Ministry of Defence policeman, Lesley Jane Allen, volunteered to make the cycle ride wearing identical clothing to Marion's."

"The response was overwhelming and we have gained an awful lot of new evidence: 133 people came forward and 93 new statements were taken over the weekend."

"We now have the mammoth task of assessing the new information in the hope that it will help us to identify Marion's killer."

Meanwhile, throughout the weekend an increasing number of others were on the streets in that area collecting thousands of signatures on a petition demanding the return of the death penalty.

## A veteran heads for the seaside

A 1915 Bianchi two-seat tourer, with Mr and Mrs C. May, of Canterbury, followed by a 1926 Dennis open top bus, leading the procession of vehicles from Blackheath, London, yesterday in the Great Thanet and Shell Super Oil Run to Margate and Ramsgate. The event will be held every year.

## IN BRIEF Football passport to freedom

Mr John Mayr, aged 24, of Cunningham Place, St John's Wood, north-west London, used his Watford Football Club travel card to prove his identity when he and a friend were arrested after accidentally wandering into East Berlin.

He did not have his passport or him and the border guards would not accept his driving licence, as it had no photograph, but after seeing his travel card with its picture of him they freed him and his friend.

### Ice star murder charge

Iell Humphrey, aged 23, a warehouse labourer, of Vardon Road, Barnet, north London is to appear before magistrates at Richmond today charged with murdering Mr James Rand, aged 53, a former ice hockey star. Six other people arrested after an incident outside a public house are to be charged with causing an affray.

### Costly calls clash

Ambulancemen at St Nents, Cambridgeshire, are demanding an inquiry into who used their station telephone to make more than twenty calls to Sweden, costing £80. A disciplinary hearing ordered three ambulance men to be transferred and make a contribution towards the calls but they refused to accept the ruling.

### Ship towed to Holland

The Titan, a Japanese merchant ship involved in a collision with another vessel in the Channel on Saturday, was taken in tow by a tug bound for Rotterdam. The other vessel, said to be the *Talavera*, has gone under her own steam to St Nazaire, in Brittany.

### Dead walker named

A walker who collapsed and died on Saturday on a 3,000ft mountain in Snowdonia was named as Mr Desmond de St John Croix, aged 60, of Woodleigh Drive, Bromley, south London.

## Nimrod guard on Britain's haddock and whiting

By Hugh Clayton

The interior of the RAF Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft is very different from that of the Concorde, from which the machine is derived. Half of the fuselage is crammed with electronic equipment.

Questions about one bank of flashing consoles and clicking are politely deflected with the explanation that they are "somewhat in the realm of the classified."

The main task of the aircraft, which are assigned to RAF Strike Command, is to detect vessels of the Warsaw Pact to the west of Britain. But one of the Nimrod's codenames, Watchdog Zero Four, has an extra job.

The crew carry a list prepared by the EEC Commission of foreign trawlers licensed to fish in British waters. When a fishing boat is sighted inside British limits, the aircraft slows to about 250 miles an hour and descends to little more than 200 feet.

There is a sudden loud hissing inside the aircraft as a starboard window is opened for a Flight Sergeant to point a camera outside. The voice of the first pilot comes clearly over the intercom. "Quarter mile... your contact... now, now, now... clear to shut the window."

The Flight Sergeant gives a thumbs up sign to indicate that he has secured a further two negatives to add to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's computerized gallery of evidence about foreign trawlers which fish near Britain.

The skippers of any unlicensed vessels are liable to be charged and tried in a Cornish court.

The RAF can call in naval vessels to board trawlers which are suspected of fishing illegally. Last year there were 1,500 such boardings which have led to 11 convictions in cases involving foreign vessels. A further 10 British vessels, all of which are awaiting trial.

The Nimrod reconnaissance gives Britain the most comprehensive data available about fishing activity in Europe.

Bargaining in the EEC about a common fisheries policy has been founded on the issue of who can claim to fish in a particular area because he has been allowed to fish there in the past.

The Nimrod evidence combined with the ministry's own bank enables the British Government to check such claims. Critics say that the Nimrod is far too costly a machine which is too slow to guard the nation's haddock and whiting against illegal catches.

## Men work overtime in troubled docks

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Overtime was worked yesterday in the port of Liverpool, including the specialized terminals in the Royal Seaforth Dock, while the employers and the transport workers' union remain deadlocked in their two-month dispute over the annual pay award for the 3,500 men. It has resulted in three 24-hour strikes and a ban on overtime last weekend.

Efforts will be made today to get the two sides, the Liverpool Port Employers' Association and the Mersey docks shop stewards, together this week in a fresh effort to find a compromise. The employers have issued a broadsheet to dockers which says the port is in a life-or-death struggle for financial survival and any increases in wages must be matched by changes in working practices.

Meanwhile, the shop stewards' negotiating team has reiterated its demand that the pay issue be settled before negotiations begin on working practices. They say that reducing the number of men working down

## Craigmillar an estate with its own psychiatrist

From Ronald Fox Edinburgh

Recession indicates a dole blow to Craigmillar, a spin-off of a council tenement housing 220 on the south side of Edinburgh.

The area ranks high on the Lothian deprivation index. Families in difficulty are drawn to it because they know they can find a home there. The area is taken by another problem group.

The estate has a community psychiatrist, Dr Judith Greenwood, who does not believe that Craigmillar will easily shake off its old image. There always will be a shadow of deprivation, she says, people needing help because of unemployment, broken marriages or the stress of being a single parent with few resources.

Recession compounds the difficult position, making work harder to find in an area where male unemployment is already four times the average, and reducing the chances of community self-help.

Craigmillar soaks up all available social services and still has hardship. But some years ago the estate began a campaign to deal with its deprivation internally and its efforts have become internationally recognized. The Craigmillar Festival Society, which runs an annual arts jamboree, has been called "one of the best of its kind" by the young unemployed, the old and lonely, the handicapped and families under stress.

Mrs Helen Crumney, organizing secretary, points out that the estate has a larger population than many other areas, but when it was built there were no shops or social facilities. It was soulless.

"Places like this find it much harder to put down roots and develop a sense of community. That was what we set out to do, which brings people together very successfully, decided to try and help," she said.

Every available government assistance scheme was sought out and used. There are TOPS, Yops and Steps, community enterprise programmes and the Manpower Services Commission. We got very skilled at discovering precisely what help was available and applying for it successfully," Mrs Crumney said.

The aid came from the EEC, local and central government and other sources that allowed the society to set up 21 pilot projects. A disused church was converted into an art centre and the old school building was set out as a youth unemployment, housing, social welfare and arts.

The most tangible sign of action was a 100ft-long concrete play sculpture stretched out on the ground in the form of a "merry-go-round" which has been immensely popular with the children of Craigmillar.

More important have been the scores of more clubs ranging from pre-school playgroups to organizations for the handicapped. There is a music group with 15 different bands, everything from punk to trad. The noise is unbelievable and the man who runs it is either deaf or a saint. But it keeps the kids off the street," a social worker said.

The society operates eight centres, the estate, including an information office and a job bureau where any vacancies are posted daily. There is a community transport service with an ambulance, minibuses and a utility van.

A thrift shop deals with second-hand furniture and someone left a cottage in the Borders where Craigmillar children can be sent for a country holiday.

The local football team has provided players for Hibbs, a football club. From other community groups have gone on to work for television and the film industry and the area has produced an impressive number of social workers.

But the festival that has become a social service has been into difficulties. The EEC grant which helped the enterprise has ended and the organizers fear they will become an early casualty in the rates conflict between the Lothian regional council and Scottish Office, which has ordered a severe cut in the rates charged. The council provides £106,000 of the Craigmillar enterprise.

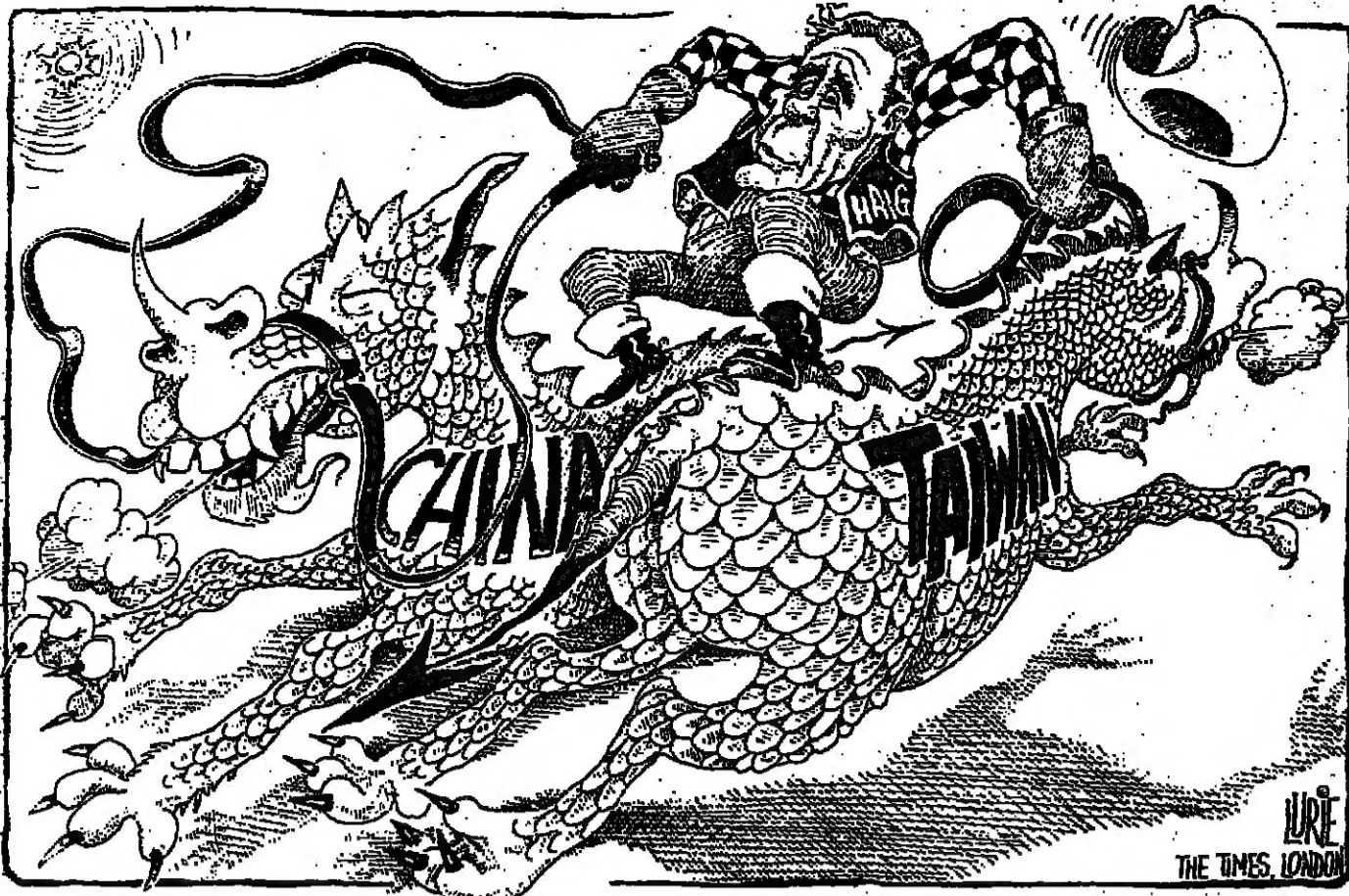
Recently a community venture, Craigmillar Festival Enterprises Limited, set up to carry out building and maintenance work in Edinburgh was wound up with debts of £70,000. The chairman of the festival society, Mr David Brown, a councillor, said the aim had been to use all the skills that were unemployed among Craigmillar folk, but the recession had put paid to their hopes.

It was the wrong time, he said, and the fear is that other problems for the community that tries to help itself are mounting.



Photograph by Keith Walbridge





## Taiwan may put Haig out of tune with Peking

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 14

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, fenced with each other delicately at tonight's banquet reception here.

Mr Haig, who arrived today, is well aware that he is in for a rough passage from the Chinese leaders over the issue of American arms sales to Taiwan. However, perhaps mindful that he would be tired after his journey, the Chinese hosts put off this confrontation until tomorrow.

Both Mr Haig and Mr Huang expressed strong opposition to Soviet expansion in the Third World, and the American visitor explained that United States foreign policy was founded on opposition to Soviet "hegemony".

Mr Haig's remarks were impeccably acceptable to Mr Huang's hosts, but the fundamental conflict over arms for Taiwan is yet to be gone over. Peking has a very strong case in challenging Washington's right to

sell advanced arms to what both sides recognize as a province of China.

On the other hand, China has no wish to quarrel severely with the Reagan Administration, which in most other important matters pursues a tough policy towards the Soviet Union, much welcomed here after the vacillations of the Carter period.

What Mr Reagan and his aides still do not seem to take into account is the absolute necessity for any leader in the Chinese Communist Party to take a hard line over Taiwan.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the main force behind Chinese policy formation is pushing through so many liberalizing measures, in the economy and in social affairs, that to be accused of "selling out" on Taiwan could be disastrously harmful for him.

Mr Huang reiterated China's well-known positions on opposition to Soviet expansion, which demands that the Russians pull their forces out of Afghanistan, and that the Vietnamese remove their occupation force from Cambodia.

## Khomeini tells army to stay out of politics

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 14

Ayatollah Khomeini today ordered his military commanders to stamp out political unrest in the armed forces as the crisis over President Bani-Sadr grew.

"I emphatically order the commanders that political issues must not be raised in the military," he told the acting commander-in-chief and the heads of the three forces during a meeting this morning.

"Political affairs in the Army are worse than taking heroin," he said.

It was this Ayatollah's second meeting with his commanders since he dismissed the President as Commander-in-Chief last Wednesday. He left them in no doubt that he had received reports of disturbances among the ranks.

In what was perhaps a personal attempt to stifle the growing crisis the Ayatollah seemed to indicate that he was not in favour of present moves to remove Mr Bani-Sadr from the presidency.

Hojatolislam Hashem Rafsanjani, the Speaker, today braved vehement protests by deputies to resist a debate on the President's competency.

Yesterday, Hojatolislam Rafsanjani dismissed the pressure for the President's dismissal with Ayatollah Khomeini. Afterwards, the Speaker said he was not in favour of the move because it would look like the dismissal of the first President of the Islamic republic.

The parliamentary opposition also managed to get a word in today. One deputy read the entire text of the statement the President issued on Friday, ignoring the vehement protests of most deputies. In the statement the President had spoken of a plot to overthrow and kill him.

In addition, 14 deputies are demanding an end to harassment in Parliament and are threatening to reveal all the secret talks in Parliament on the release of the 52 American hostages.

Earthquake toll: The Death toll from Thursday's earthquake in south-east Iran rose to 2,000 as more bodies were dug out of the rubble of the flattened town of Gol Bagh, Tehran Radio reported.

## Wandering envoy makes his way back to Jiddah

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 14

Mr Philip Habib's wanderings around the Middle East took him back to Saudi Arabia at the weekend as Syria, exercising its now much-practised defiance of Israel, carried out more military manoeuvres and shot down another Israeli pilotless aircraft near Damascus.

Syrian television showed a 15-minute film of the exercises last night and the Government newspaper *Tishrin*, referring to last week's Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, said that the United States could not be regarded by Arabs as a fair referee in the Arab world.

Mr Habib spent five days in Beirut last week, apparently hoping to travel on to Damascus for an audience with President Assad. But the Syrian leader, it seems, was in no mood to receive the American envoy again, and Mr Habib subsequently repaired to Jiddah.

The Beirut ceasefire, the first and so far the only tangible result of Mr Habib's peregrinations, is still holding. But it is clear that the Middle East spotlight is moving back from Baghdad to the American peace efforts. This time, however, there is the shadow of the ruined Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Mr Habib spent an hour and a half talking to Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister, before travelling

back to the American Embassy compound in Jiddah.

As usual, the habitually smiling Mr Habib declined to give the slightest hint about the contents of his discussions.

In fact, Arab diplomats in Beirut believe his talks were almost entirely taken up with an assessment of Arab anger at last Sunday's Israeli air strike.

Prince Saud had flown to Jiddah from Baghdad where he had met President Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader. The Prince's appearance at the Arab League summit there, together with the mutual attitudes of many of the states taking part, undoubtedly contributed to the mild nature of the conference's resolutions.

The successful truce in Lebanon, a cornerstone of Mr Habib's overall plan to defuse the Syrian-Israeli confrontation, was also largely the work of Prince Saud.

The next stage of Mr Habib's efforts is, therefore, likely to be directed once more towards Syria, whose Sain 6 missiles are still positioned in the Bekaa Valley. If Syria can be induced to remove even one of the three batteries there, in return for the continuation of the ceasefire, then Mr Habib can point out to the Israelis that some concession should now be made by them.

One technician described the bombing. He had seen "massive fragments of the reactor dome hurtling overhead, as in a slow-motion film."

"When the dust cleared, I saw everything was in flames. All that was left of the reactor dome, 70 ft in height, was a shattered stump."

After the raid the French were forbidden access to the ruins. The main Osirak reactor appeared to have been completely destroyed, although it was impossible to judge the full extent of the damage.

The smaller reactor, Isis, with its 22 ft high enriched uranium was also demolished.

## Saudi fears quieted by Paris

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 14

President Mitterrand appears to have been successful, at least for the time being, in quieting Saudi Arabian fears about the policies of the new Socialist Government, both with regard to arms sales and nationalization, and with respect to Israel and the Middle East.

In talks yesterday at the Elysée Palace, he gave King Khalid assurances that France would remain loyal to its alliances and contracts. M. Claude Cheysson, the Minister for External Relations, who was at the talks, emphasized the "very wide convergence on the main principles which inspire the policy of Saudi Arabia and France."

This is no small achievement for the new regime, whose nationalization plans, not to mention the possibility of Communist participation in the reshuffled Mauroy government, added to Mitterrand's undigested sympathies for Israel, had caused disquiet and dismay in Riyadh. No French government can afford to be on bad terms with a country which accounts for 33 per cent of French oil supplies and is a leading purchaser of French arms.

Prince Sultan, the Saudi Arabian Defence Minister, expressed complete satisfaction with the explanations given by Mitterrand about the Government's policy in all fields.

"Both on concrete Franco-Arab relations and Franco-Arab relations, the standpoints were identical."

He praised the clarity of French policy towards the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

M. Cheysson said the President had repeated to the King the condemnation by France of the recent Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and had described the right of the Palestine people to live in peace as a sacred one, without which there was no possibility of peace.

M. Cheysson said the two statements shared the same views on the status of Jerusalem and on the Lebanese conflict.

The meeting should help, according to Saudi Arabian sources in Paris, to ensure the implementation of the deal concluded last autumn for the supply of naval equipment.

## Osirak scientists describe Israeli bombing of reactor

Paris, June 14.—A group of 107 French technicians and engineers employed on the construction of Iraq's nuclear reactor at Tammuz arrived home by air today a week to the day after the reactor was bombed by Israeli jets.

The technicians left behind a caretaker team of more than 20 of their colleagues. The homeowners looked exhausted and tense. Some spoke bitterly of the killing of M. Daniel Chaussepié, a technician who died in the bombing while working underground on the reactor.

The Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday that another technician was found drowned near the plant yesterday.

## Boy in the well presumed dead

## Mother blames bad organization

Frascati, June 14.—The mother of Alfredo Rampi, the Italian boy who died in a well, has blamed bad public organization for failing to save him.

Although rescuers gave up hope yesterday of bringing up the six-year-old boy alive, firemen and engineers were still trying to recover his body.

Looking tired and red-eyed as she waited at the top of the 260ft well, Signora Rampi said today: "Errors have certainly been made... but I don't want to blame any one person."

"The responsibility lies with public structures and the lack of rational organization. No one should ever again run the risk of reliving my Alfredo's tragedy."

"In an age when technology can take us to the moon, it is impossible that another tragedy like this should happen", she added.

Signora Rampi and her husband

band Ferdinando held hands as they watched the technicians at work, but have stopped giving advice or asking questions.

"There's no more to say," Signora Rampi said, "but the people must not forget."

When a team of doctors officially declared Alfredo presumed dead, a crowd watching rescue efforts shouted abuse at the organizers, calling them incompetent idiots.

Alfredo, born with a heart defect but otherwise a bright and normal child, fell 118ft down the shaft last Wednesday, and slipped a further 100ft when rescuers drew near to him yesterday.

Television cameras lowered into the disused well with powerful lights today showed Alfredo immersed in mud, his face hardly distinguishable. Firemen said they were removing rocks and obstacles and digging a deeper tunnel.

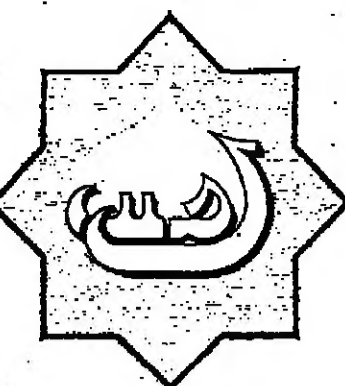
Magistrates have indicated that the farmer who dug the well and left it unguarded

might be charged with culpable homicide. The Interior Ministry said it would call a meeting to discuss the tragedy.

Rome: As practically the whole country spent Friday night watching the drama on television or listening to the radio the impression grew that the operation was failing through lack of a precise plan (Peter Nichols writes).

With this impression went an atmosphere of growing emotion and frustration as the country followed one failure after another. And there by the wellside for all of Friday night until dawn on Saturday stood 84-year-old President Pertini, never relaxing, not agreeing even to sit down as the fruitless hours went by.

The Socialists have now called for the resignation of Signor Ivano Pastorelli, the head of the Rome fire brigade who took over responsibility for the rescue and ordered the drilling of the parallel shaft.



IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE BENEFICENT, THE MERCIFUL

## FOUNDATION OF "DAR AL MAAL AL ISLAMI" WITH A CAPITAL OF 1000 MILLION DOLLARS

ALMIGHTY ALLAH SAYS:

Ye who believe! Fear Allah, and give up what remains of your demand for usury, if ye are indeed believers. If ye do not take notice of war from Allah and His Messenger, but if ye turn back, ye shall have your capital sums: Deal not unjustly and ye shall not be dealt with unjustly. Verses 278-279 (from Surah Baqara)

Make not thy hand fettered to thy neck, nor yet spread it out quite open, lest thou shouldst have to sit down blamed and straitened in means. Verily My Lord spreads out provision to whomsoever He will or He adds it out. Verily, He is ever well aware of and sees his servants. It is no sin for that ye seek the bounty of your Lord. Verse 198 (from Surah Al Baqara)

Others travelling through the land, seeking of Allah's bounty. Verse 20 (from Surah Al Muzzammil)

"Truthful is Allah the Magnificent"

## COVENANT AND CALL TO UMMAT AL ISLAM

The Founders execute this Declaration to confirm the Principles which unite them and their intention to realise such Principles through the organization of an international enterprise to be named Dar Al-Maal Al-Islami ("DMI") as Founders of such, all on the following terms and conditions:

- The Founders declare their faith in Allah, exalted be his Omnipotence, and their belief in the teaching of the Holy Quran, in the ordinances of the Hadith and the tenets of the Glorious Shar'ia.
- The Founders acknowledge the religious obligation to not only manage their own conduct and the material bounty bestowed on them by Allah to the content of the Glorious Shar'ia, but their religious duty to promote the observance of the Glorious Shar'ia by other Muslims.
- The Founders observe with dismay the pernicious temptation afforded to Muslims by the all pervasive influence of the Riba-dominated financial structure established in Ummat Al-Islam in imitation of institutions alien to it, and the Founders will join in a Holy Struggle for the sake of Allah, exalted be His Name, to eliminate Riba from Ummat Al-Islam since Riba as defined by the Glorious Shar'ia is banned by Allah.
- The Founders, being persons favoured by Allah, praised be his Glory, with the riches of this world, recognise that they will gratefully fulfil a religious duty by sheltering Muslims throughout the World from the effects of Riba by providing access to Islamic Financial Institutions that are truly Halal.
- The Founders acknowledge the ethical and social utility to Ummat Al-Islam in the growth of an Islamic Financial System based on equity and social justice in contrast to the alien Riba System.
- The Founders wholly support the Muslims revival in Ummat Al-Islam, acknowledge the dissatisfaction expressed by the majority of Muslims with the Riba System and support the public demand for the development of Islamic Financial Institutions responsive to the economic and social conditions of Ummat Al-Islam.
- The Founders acknowledge the utility of the application of the most modern management and administrative techniques in the functioning of the Islamic Financial System according to the precepts of the Glorious Shar'ia.
- The Founders in their struggle for the sake of Allah to fulfil these common principles shall endeavour to secure the prosperity of all Muslims dealing with Islamic Financial Institutions expressing their belief that, Allah willing, these Muslims will be blessed with generous financial returns.
- Reluctantly acknowledging the difficulty of immediately displacing the Riba system which will require the united cooperation of all Muslims, the Founders have chosen the Halal alternative and the Founders are confident that when offered commercially competitive Islamic Financial Institutions Muslims will also choose the Halal alternative and be blessed in this World and the next.

ALLAH IS THE PURVEYOR OF SUCCESS THE FOUNDERS

## List of some honorary founders

### State of Bahrain

H.H. Sheikh Issa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, Amir of Bahrain

### Arab Republic of Egypt

H.E. Dr. Omar Abdel-Rahman Azzam, H.E. Dr. Ibrahim Kamel

### Republic of Guinea

H.E. President Ahmad Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea

### State of Kuwait

H.E. Sheikh Sulayman Al Duayg Al Sabbah, H.E. Sheikh Mohammad Sulayman Al Fadl Al Sabbah, H.E. Dr. Abdel Razzaq Al Udwani

### Malaysia

H.E. President Tazko Abdel Rahman, Former Prime Minister of Malaysia

### Islamic Republic of Pakistan

H.E. President Mohammad Dila U-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, H.E. Dr. Ahmad Khorsid, H.E. A.K. Brouhy

### State of Qatar

H.E. Sheikh Khalid Bin Mohammad Al Thani

### Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

H.R.H. Prince Abdullah Al Fayal Al Saud, H.R.H. Prince Medhat Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud, H.R.H. Prince Bandar Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud, H.R.H. Prince Abdul Mohsen Bin Abdullah Bin Jalaoui, H.R.H. Prince Majed Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud, H.R.H. Prince Majeed Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud, Prince of Mecca Region

H.R.H. Prince Saad Bin Mohammad Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud

H.R.H. Prince Mueen Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud, Prince of Hail Region

H.R.H. Prince Saud Al Abdullah Al Fayal Al Saud, H.R.H. Prince Bandar Bin Mohammad Bin Abdel Rahman, H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Mohammad Bin Saud Al Saud, H.H. Prince Saad Bin Abdel Rahman Al Turki Al Sodaryi, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Mohammad Al Salem, Prince of Taif Region, H.E. Doctor Abdel Aziz Al Feda, H.E. Sheikh Ahmad Mohammad Al Gosaibi, H.E. Sheikh Awwad Sahoo Al Otaibi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Taif, H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Mohammad Al Salem, Prince of Taif Region

H.E. Doctor Abdel Aziz Al Feda, H.E. Sheikh Ahmad Mohammad Al Gosaibi, H.E. Sheikh Awwad Sahoo Al Otaibi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Taif, H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina

H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chambers of Commerce of Damman, H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Ahmad Sab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Medina



## Mugabe refuses to budge on Namibia

From Stephen Taylor  
Salisbury, June 14

The commitment of Zimbabwe and the front-line states to Security Council Resolution 435 as the basis of a Namibia settlement was repeated by Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, to Mr William Clark, the American Deputy Secretary of State.

Mr Clark left here last night after talks with Mr Mugabe at the end of a visit which also included South Africa and Namibia. In Windhoek Mr Clark met leaders of the Namibian internal parties.

In a statement issued after yesterday's talks, Mr Mugabe expressed concern at any suggestion to deviate from the resolution, which calls for elections supervised by the United Nations leading to independence.

Mr Clark was accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who visited South Africa and nine black states in April to review the Administration's policy in the region.

Dr Crocker tried at the time without success to gain the support of the front-line states for a constitutional conference on the disputed territory.

Before leaving, Mr Clark said he had come to Zimbabwe to hear Mr Mugabe's views. The American party had gathered numerous facts, but many decisions would have to be made before the objective—internationally acceptable independence for Namibia—could be reached.

□ **Nairobi:** An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 foreign mercenaries are fighting alongside South African troops in Namibia, according to the *Daily Nation* newspaper.

The newspaper quoted Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, the chief observer at the United Nations of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, as saying the mercenaries, from the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Australia, have established an international mercenary battalion calling itself Battalion 32.

## OAU to discuss formation of joint defence body

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 14

The establishment of a non-permanent military force which could be mobilised to intervene in situations such as the war in Chad is to be discussed by foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) when they meet here tomorrow.

They will be preparing the agenda for the organization's eighteenth summit, which is scheduled to begin a week later. Mr Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General, said today that specific proposals for such a force had been prepared by the OAU Defence Commission. Mr Peter Onu, the Assistant Secretary-General, said there was confidence that the military force would get off the ground.

The case of Chad had shown the urgency for such a force, he said, and great pains had been taken by the Defence Commission to put forward concrete proposals. It was possible that substantial progress would be made on the project during the council of ministers meeting.

The most divisive issue is expected to be the dispute over the Western Sahara between Morocco, which administers the territory, and the Polisario Front, which is fighting to establish the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

At last year's summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, 25 of the 50 member states expressed support for the admission of the SADR as the organization's fifty-first member. Morocco and its supporters argued that the issue was a substantive one which would require a two-thirds majority to be effective. They threatened to resign if the matter was proceeded with.

As a compromise an ad hoc committee was formed to draw up plans for a ceasefire and a referendum, but no progress has been made on either.

This year King Hassan of Morocco has indicated his intention of attending the summit to defend the status quo. If he does, it will be the first time he has personally participated

for several years. He can be expected to base his arguments on the inviolability of member states' borders, which is laid down in the OAU charter.

As delegations arrived for the foreign ministers' meeting this weekend, there were reports from Mogadishu that Ethiopian aircraft had bombed two provincial capitals in central Somalia yesterday, and on Friday.

At least seven air raids are said to have been carried out in the disputed Ogaden region in the past few weeks. They are said to have been mounted in retaliation for Somali incursions into Ethiopia. The flare-up in the fighting may well have been designed to make an impact on the OAU proceedings.

□ **Somali condemnation:** President Siad Barre of Somalia has condemned the raids and accused Addis Ababa of undermining his attempts to find a peaceful political solution to tension in the Horn (Agence-Presses reports from Mogadishu).

While Somalia was endeavouring to find a political, just and peaceful solution to the Horn of Africa problem, the Ethiopian regime opted for arms and hostility instead of joining us in our quest for peace, he told journalists in Mogadishu yesterday.

Mr Siad Barre, who had earlier said he was willing to open talks with Addis Ababa on the long dispute over the Ogaden, was speaking after cutting short a nine-day African tour aimed at briefing African leaders on his country's views on the problems of the Horn before the OAU summit.

Official sources here have put Somali losses in the raids at at least 47 dead and 129 injured. All the dead were civilians, they say.

Today Mr Siad Barre was to have visited Egypt.

## Early win for Gandhi party in elections

Delhi, June 14.—The Congress (I) Party of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, scored an impressive victory over a joint candidate of the split opposition in the first round of elections today in by-elections in five Indian states.

Earlier today barely half of the 6.6 million eligible voters cast their ballots for candidates in six parliamentary and 23 state legislative special elections.

A tight turnout was reported in the two most populous states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, shimmering under a heat wave, while in the southern Karnataka and Marxist-ruled West Bengal states there was moderate balloting.

Among the 62 candidates for parliamentary seats and 199 for state assembly seats were Mrs Gandhi's surviving son, Rajiv, aged 36; Begum Abida Ahmed, widow of the late President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed; Mr V. P. Singh, the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister; and Mr H. N. Bahuguna, a pro-Moscow former Finance Minister once allied with the Prime Minister.

In the Amethi parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh contested by Mr Rajiv Gandhi two opposition groups demanded fresh voting in more than 150 polling booths, alleging that the stations were "captured" by Congress (I) Party activists and thousands of false ballots cast in favour of the Prime Minister's son.

Mr Gandhi, who resigned his job as an airline pilot last month to enter politics, was overwhelmingly favoured to win the election at Amethi, 310 miles south-east of Delhi.

The by-election was to fill the vacancy left by the death of his brother, Sanjay, in an aircraft crash in Delhi.

The first results of the voting are expected tomorrow. In the northern state of Bihar, notorious for election violence, at least one person was killed and dozens injured in clashes between supporters of rival candidates, the United News of India reported.



President Mitterrand casting his vote

## Bright skies fail to stop voters doing their duty

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 14

French voters are traditionally conscientious. The rate of abstention is one of the lowest of any industrialized country. Even though they often profess to be fed up with politics and all its works, they do their duty as citizens when it comes to the poll.

It was so again today, despite the first real heat of the summer, and the fact they had been called again to the polls a month after giving France a Socialist President for the first time since 1947.

They could have been forgiven if they had shown signs of election fatigue. Public indifference to the three weeks election campaign seemed to confirm this. It was highlighted by the serenity of the Socialists, basking in what Mitterrand has called the "state of grace" that any newly elected President enjoys, and confident that once again, as under General de Gaulle, President Pompidou, and President Giscard d'Estaing, the country would return parliamentary majority in harmony with the presidential one.

Only 25 out of 491 members of the outgoing Parliament were not standing again for reelection. Twenty-six ministers of the previous Barre Government, and 23 of the new

## Vicious circle of bloodshed El Salvador violence wrecks reform pledges

From Warren Hoge, San Salvador, June 14

Seated on sacks of rice and powdered milk at a refugee camp, the farmer from the embattled northern state of Cabanas said he had been an Army sympathizer until troops came to his town, burned a man alive on a pile of sticks in the main square and killed a pregnant woman with a machete.

In a middle-class neighbourhood of San Salvador, a woman told how National Guard troops had forcibly occupied her farm compound, exacted a bribe from her to free neighbouring cattleman from jail and then shot her husband and threatened to kill her. As she spoke, she was interrupted more than a dozen times by menacing telephone calls.

The violence that has earned the Salvadoran military its reputation for repression is not diminishing despite recognition by senior officials that it is counter-productive, according to diplomatic sources.

Colonel José Guillermo García and Señor Antonio Morales Ehrlich, members of the four-man civilian-military junta ruling El Salvador, argued that, while abuses exist, the military's reputation is the result of Marxist propaganda. The kind of incidents described continue to erode the junta's promises of reform even as steps are being taken to change the primitive habits of many of El Salvador's men in uniform.

Those who have been urging commanders to curb excesses cite as a key development the arrest this month of six members of the security forces allegedly involved in the killing of three men and an American lay worker in December.

They also point out that the Army has started to take prisoners and to realize that there is an intelligence benefit to be gained from abandoning the old practice of killing anyone who falls into its hands. Part of the problem is the lack of an effective command structure in the Army.

El Salvador has long been a violent society. Before the war, 2,000 people died each year in political or blood feuds. Today,

with the intensification of these conflicts and people dying in combat, the rate has climbed to almost 2,000 a month.

The United States Embassy sent out a weekly account of the various incidents, the violencegram. Each morning's newspapers are filled with pictures of individuals starkly captioned *desaparecidos*, or, in the most chilling reference, *ultimado*. They have become a commonplace that it is only newcomers as odd as they appear side by side with photographs of people attending to baby shows or back-elite parties.

Describing a vicious circle of bloodshed, Señor Morales Enriquez, a Salvadoran businessman who represents the country's Productive Alliance, said: "Many people are killed in the countryside by soldiers afraid of being killed themselves after they are discharged. To prevent this, they kill first. At the same time, terrorists kill the relatives of soldiers, policemen and guards. Many people are also killed for quite different reasons—under the cover of political violence in a country where no murder is being investigated."

Speaking from a pulpit that has more commonly been used to denounce terrorism by the Government, Fr. Arturo Rivera y Damas, the archbishop of San Salvador, said recently: "I have the impression that the repression from the extreme right has decreased a little but has increased a little from the left." This was only increasing the number of orphans and widows from the road of peace.

There is no arm of government capable of investigating the killings, and no central authority for the recognition of bodies. Those who try to pursue cases are often murdered.

The radio broadcasts frequent reminders that the Army exists to protect citizens and first telephone numbers around the country where information can be submitted.—New York Times News Service.

## Unesco tries again for accord on information

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 14

Sharp differences of opinion are expected between industrialized and Third World countries this week when Unesco makes a renewed attempt to remove disparities in the field of information and communication.

The main items on the agenda of a conference of the organization's Intergovernmental Council for the Development of Communication, which opens on June 22, will be a review of information in Third World countries and the development of criteria to assess the situation.

The conference is technical in character, but the issues before it are highly charged politically and could give rise to sharp disagreements between the two groups of countries represented on the committee: the Western countries, the socialist countries, and the developing ones.

This has always been the case when problems of the press and communication have been discussed. The attempts of Unesco to set up a world information order, which involves the regulation of news content and the formulation of rules for press conduct, are regarded as a serious threat to freedom of the press.

This week's meeting will be the first, attended by representatives of the 35-nation Intergovernmental Programme for the Development of Communication, including seven industrialized countries and Japan. The setting up of the council was approved by the last general conference of Unesco in Belgrade in October.

Member countries of Unesco had justified the establishment of the programme on the ground that it was necessary to reduce the very substantial inequalities between the developed and developing countries, in the technological, professional, material and financial aspects of information.

One of the main problems is the financing of the programme. The executive board of the organization decided to earmark more than \$3m (£1.5m) to cover initial costs. But the ambitious objectives of the programme can only be paid for out of a stream of industrialized member countries. The first country to have given support to the programme is The Netherlands with £300,000.

The aim of the majority of member countries in setting up a new world information order is to undermine Western supremacy in the collection and distribution of news.

## PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

### Ethiopia: Kassa Wolde Marian

There continues to be concern over the whereabouts of Kassa Wolde Marian, the former Minister of Agriculture in the overthrown Ethiopian Imperial Government. Arrested in July, 1974, when all members of the Government were ordered by the army to surrender or arrest, he "disappeared" in July, 1979. Officials claim he has been transferred to another prison. They refuse to say where.

Kassa Wolde Marian was President of Haile Selassie I University from 1963 to 1966, when he became governor of his home province of Wollega. In 1972, he was made Minister of Agriculture.

In 1974 when he was arrested there was also a widespread commission of inquiry into the responsibility of government officials for the effects of the 1974 famine, in which 100,000 people died. No findings were ever published, but the commission is believed to have exonerated the former minister from all personal blame. He was not charged or brought to trial.

His five children have all taken refuge outside Ethiopia. His wife, Princess Seble Dersa, granddaughter of the late Emperor, is being held in Akaki Prison, Addis Ababa.

Kassa Wolde Marian was held in the cellars of Menelik Palace—now the military governor's headquarters—in what are known to be extremely harsh conditions, before being taken to indefinite prison detention during which he has vanished.

## IN BRIEF

### Swiss women win equal rights

Berne, June 14.—Swiss voted today to amend the constitution to give equal rights to both sexes. The measure was approved by a 3-2 margin.

### Premier elected

Katmandu, June 14.—Nepal's new legislature has chosen Surya Bahadur Thapa, aged 53, the only candidate, as Prime Minister. He has been Prime Minister for two years but was chosen by King Birendra.

### Gold miner sentenced

Moscow, June 14.—A gold miner in Magadan, eastern Siberia, has been sentenced to nine years in a labour camp for stealing nuggets worth 3,000 roubles (about £20,000), *Izvestia* reported.

### Test-tube baby ill

Melbourne, June 14.—The world's first test-tube twin, Stephen Mays, is fighting to win his life again after another operation. His mother and twin sister, Amanda, are said to be well.

### Cubans on the move

Cairo, June 14.—An Egyptian daily *al-Akhar* reported that 1,260 Cuban soldiers were travelling to Ethiopia on a Soviet vessel that had just passed through the Suez Canal.

### Woman survives

Hamamatsu, June 14.—A 64-year-old Japanese woman was rescued late last night two days after the fact from a 15ft iron cage in which she had been buried.



Poles queuing for food at Traiskirchen, Austria's main reception centre for refugees.

## Trickle of Polish defectors becomes torrent

From Patricia Clough, Traiskirchen, Austria, June 14

Roman, a young student from Poznan, grips the edge of the wooden bench and leans forward intently. "It is senseless to stay and fight when you know the Russians will win. They will come, they will come. No power on earth will stop them," he says.

Grzegorz, a blond mechanic from Wrocław, gestured laconically. "I had to get out while it was still possible. The Russians could come any day now."

With only a few possessions stuffed into shabby suitcases and rucksacks, Poles are flocking into Austria with only one thought in their minds—to get out to the West before it is too late. No one appears to believe that the period of liberalization in Poland can last.

Neutral Austria, which has the most liberal asylum laws in the West, is the country most eager to receive them. Most are young, aged between 18 and 25, though there are many slightly older couples with young children.

Almost all want to go on as soon as possible to Australia, the United States or Canada, and the Austrian authorities are pleading with the governments of those countries to increase their intake of refugees in order to relieve the pressure.

At the same time, the proposal made by the proprietors that their next editorial should be signed by Albert Cavallieri, one of their editorial writers who works in Paris.

The government commission inquiring into the P2 scandal yesterday concluded that the organization was illegal. The new government will now be able to legislate against P2 and confiscate its property.

Senator Spadolini said that he was seeking an administration "equal to the gravity of the emergency facing us: a moral, economic and social emergency".

He is aiming at a degree of outside help from the Communists.

As it is, most of them spend between three and seven months living at the Austrian Government's expense in digs and boarding houses. Some help in the camp, some moonlight in local vineyards and on building sites, others relax, drink and learn English.

Many have left their wives or other members of the families at home and hope to be able to get them out later. In the meanwhile, they are afraid to reveal their real names to journalists because, as one said, the people at home would really be hurt.

They are the lucky ones, by fair means or foul, they have managed to get a passport. Officially, travel from Poland to Austria is unrestricted to everyone with a passport, but the authorities decide whether you can have a passport or not.

A few Poles travel to neighbouring countries such as Yugoslavia and cross the border illegally.

"Many more people would leave Poland if only they could," Grzegorz says. Meanwhile, word has reached the camp that the Czechs have started turning back Poles.

Piotr, a forestry officer who had been forced to work in a flour mill, had been trying to get out for 10 years but he was always refused a passport. He finally changed his name and in the confusion of the recent months the authorities failed to check on his past and the request went through.

Piotr was in trouble. A member of Solidarity, he had illegally printed pamphlets about the Soviet massacre of Polish officers at Katyn during the Second World War.

Others were not concerned about politics. Grzegorz said he left because "there is no future, there is no chance of having anything like a human life".

Several spoke of food shortages. All were convinced since there was food in Poland and that it was simply being kept from the people by the authorities in order to bring them to their knees.

Roman, aged 22, had plotted for four years to escape to the West. "I always knew I had to get out," he said. "I hate communism so much I would never have had a chance there. Some people may return if the Russian does not come, but I am sure I will never go back."

## Reagan letters hit the big time

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 14

The highest price paid for a Reagan letter was \$12,500. That was for one praising the charitable qualities of Frank Sinatra, the singer. The value of each letter depends very much on the content, Mr Hamilton said.

In the April sale, the \$4,000 letter was enthusiastically sought because it contained some thoughts on values in public office. "The best advice I can give is never compromise moral principles for political expediency... An office holder should make every decision as if he were going to run for office again. In other words, thought as to how it might affect votes in the next election."

Another handwritten letter about his acting plans reached \$675. "I've been off the movie screen for almost eight or 10 years and I'm convinced that if and when I go again I must have someone else carrying the load."

People are holding on to them in the hope that they will increase in value. But I think the value will drop because of the huge number of handwritten letters available.

## WEST TO PROTEST AT BERLIN POLL

Berlin, June 14.—East Germans voted today to confirm single-candidate candidates for the national parliament and the country's 15 district assemblies.

More than 12 million people over 18 were eligible to vote and East Berliners were directly electing the city's 66 deputies to the 500-seat Volkskammer (Parliament) for the first time.

The United States, Britain and France intend to protest officially to the Soviet Government tomorrow over the direct elections in East Berlin which they say violate the city's special status.

In past elections, East Berlin deputies were nominated by the city council in the same way the West Berlin Parliament appoints the city's representatives to the Bonn federal assembly.—Reuter.

"I would describe President Carter's style as soporific," he said. "If I hear of anyone suffering from insomnia I would recommend the collected letters of President Carter."

Mr Hamilton goes so far as to compare the President with Lincoln as a letter writer, and certainly finds him superior to his predecessor in office.

"I would describe President Carter's style as soporific," he said. "If I hear of anyone suffering from insomnia I would recommend the collected letters of President Carter."

Journalists working for the newspaper were today studying

Journalists working for the newspaper were today studying





























P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

## GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

"A family on the throne is an interesting idea. It brings down the pride of sovereignty to the level of petty life," wrote Walter Bagehot 100 years ago. On Saturday that was so nearly true. The pride of sovereignty could not be more vividly portrayed than with the age-long of the annual Queen's Birthday Parade when the sovereign reviews her guards. The nation was wrapped in one of those moments of symbolism when the continuity of our traditions and the dignity of our institutions are on display, with the monarch as the fulcrum of the ceremonial. In a moment, as shots rang out, it was not just that symbolism which was in jeopardy — that continuity — but, to borrow from Bagehot again, the level of petty life itself. A Queen's Birthday with honour and on a charge, was the target; but also, a wife, a mother, a grandmother, doyenne of a dozen cousins whose collective endeavours give the British monarchy its unique breadth and stability. An attack on the Queen, therefore, would not just have been an attack on the symbol of the nation, but on a real family. It would thus, symbolically, twice over have been an attack on us all.

It is understandable, therefore, that a first reaction to Saturday's drama is to call for greater protection for the Queen and members of the Royal Family. No event could more solemnly portray the Queen's absolute vulnerability to attack than when she is moving among the people as the focus of a time-worn ceremonial with no practicable possibility of protection close at hand.

A few minutes' thought about

the problem of protecting the Royal Family, however, lead to the conclusion that the Queen and her relations cannot both receive the kind of protection accorded to, say, President Reagan, and continue to fulfil their public duties in any manner comparable to the way they fulfil them now. We have seen in Washington that even the most elaborate and professional presidential security operation is fallible. Yet the essence of our monarchy is its visibility, and its occasional proximity.

Presidents and prime ministers can go about their business under conditions of stringent security, if necessary, keeping secret the advance details of their programme, and restricting their public exposure except perhaps at election time. That is the business of government; the business of Royalty is to be seen. Eliminate the first, and the government machine suffers a damaging hiatus, as in Washington last March; eliminate the second, and the nation mourns or is outraged at an attack on its very soul but to be attacked about it, the succession to the Queen is assured. There is a line of princes to take her place. When a king dies the cry is "Long live the king".

There is thus no halfway house here, between placing the Royal Family in a cocoon of security, from which it would venture forth rarely, and with a disfiguring degree of protection, and letting it move among the people in a way which exposes it fully to the risk of the individual crackpot with a gun. We must hope that skilful intelligence can provide some defence against any planned conspiracy against the Queen or

her family, and Saturday's event certainly shows the need for some detailed contingency plans to whisk her away from the scene of a disaster — even at the risk of interrupting a parade — if that should become necessary. There does not seem to have been such a plan on Saturday.

The firestorm used in the Mail was apparently a replica, which could fire blanks but not live bullets. Heavy penalties exist for carrying such a replica while committing an indictable offence, although there are no licensing controls. But a flourishing market has grown up in replicas, some of which can be altered so as to fire a low power projectile. They are so apt for use to create terror that the case is becoming increasingly serious for extending licensing controls to any kind of gun which can make a convincing bang.

But when all is planned and done, the Queen is still going to be at risk, unless she is put behind bullet-proof glass and surrounded by a defensive cordon of plain clothes gunmen. That is not what the Queen would like to see. However nerve wracking she and her family may find the prospect of facing unknown danger when they go out into the sunlight of their many public occasions, it is a prospect she and they know has to be faced. They must be sustained by evidence of the nation's support and encouragement. The mystique of the monarchy cannot be manufactured in parliament; nor can it be protected by policemen, however many. Next time the drums roll for the National Anthem well might we say and pray: God save the Queen.

## THE IRISH REWARDED WITH STALEMATE

The Irish voters having muffed their chance to choose a government, it is now for the politicians they elected to choose one for them; and it is anybody's guess what they will come up with. This is proportionate representation at its least brilliant.

Mr Haughey called this premature election in order to win a personal mandate for his northern policy and in order to put himself in a strong enough position to impose on the public finances a discipline his government has not so far achieved, one that can be less safely skirted with every week that passes. The election has denied him that satisfaction, and has denied a similar advantage to any other potential prime minister. At a most inopportune time in the Republic's affairs it is condemned to a period of weak and unstable government. What Mr Haughey with a majority of seventeen did not feel strong enough to do in front of an election a year ahead, neither Mr Haughey nor Dr Fitzgerald with a majority of one or two is likely to feel strong enough to do in a parliament that cannot be expected to last much longer than that.

The H-block candidates polled better even than their own expectations. Here at least the political leaders in the Republic can come together in deploring Mrs Thatcher's part in the affair. They all profess to believe that more suppleness in respect of prison regulations, a few judicious concessions stopping well short of any surrender

of principle, would bring the prisoners off their hunger strike or at any rate stem the surge of active sympathy for them in the Roman Catholic population north and south of the border.

There is no denying that the spectacle of republican prisoners meeting their death in British jails has roused Irish opinion to a point at which it is assuming the form of effective political support for the Provisional IRA. This is a new and obviously serious development. British characterization of the prisoners as common criminals and suicides makes no impression on minds predisposed to view the matter in the pseudo-historical context of Irish republican violence and British coercion.

Flushed with its success in Louth and Monaghan the IRA should not have to wait long for the next emotional crisis. One of its successful candidates is three weeks into his fast. The Daily will not be still as one of its members approaches death in British custody, nor in this political stalemate will it be easily managed. If the man dies and a by-election is called the parliamentary leaders in the Republic will have the choice of risking humiliation or leading public opinion in a much more strident attack on British policy in Ulster. That would have repercussions on the political behaviour of both communities in the province.

With that prospect, and bearing in mind that it must always

be an objective of counter-terrorist policy to minimize the enemy's general political support, the case for concessions to the IRA may now look more attractive. The balance of the argument is still against it. Minor concessions, of the kind advocated by Mr John Hume for example, will be most unlikely to bring an end to the protest to death. The rewards the IRA are reaping from their gruesome sacrifice are too big to be exchanged for small relief. Concessions of that kind might temporarily move some of those who now lay the blame on the behaviour of the British to lay it on the behaviour of the prisoners. But their sympathy is not a product of a line calculation of what is to be gained or lost; it is a reaction to Irish republican deaths in British charge. If the deaths continue so will the reaction.

It would suit the IRA to call off the hunger strike for nothing less than a clear surrender of principle by the British authorities. The prestige, even the legitimacy, that would confer on the IRA would be matched only by the shame and despair of the Ulster Protestants on whom, directly or at one remove, it is making war. Nor is it certain that capitulation by the authorities in order to stop any more deaths in the Maze would have the effect of dispersing the pro-IRA vote which is growing both sides of the border. A vote cast as a mark of admiring sympathy is readily convertible into an acknowledgment of strength.

In a way, the Plumb report, and the committees of the other, diminishes hope that in a few days' time the Brussels Commission will be able to bring forward any authentically radical proposals to end the stalemate. The CAP, one obviously and simple answer, attractive to some members of the Socialist group and even some Westminster Conservatives, would be to say that farm support, in part, should be a national rather than a direct Community responsibility.

There is no parliament in the Community where that proposition could be debated and debated following more easily be recognition that farm support is for several countries a form of social and regional policy, so that a line-fiddling by a few of budgetary control be permitted and even justified. But in principle, engraved indelibly on the Community's original tablets of stone, the CAP must remain essentially as it is, a means of redistributing income and improved administration, and with penalties on farmers for overproduction leading to costly surpluses. Even then, MEPs are the first to see the irony of restricting food production in a day when world hunger is a newspaper cliché. Incidentally, one of the proposed new Community policies that CAP cuts might make possible comes from a group of Conservative MEPs, led by the influential Basil de Ferranti. They have tabled in the European Parliament an essentially technical motion about resource transfers, but the real point is that the Community should use much the same technique with urban unemployment and job mobility as it used, and still uses, through the CAP, for agriculture.

Politicians throughout the Community with its eight million unemployed, are scared stiff by factory closures, as the founding Six were scared by the loss of farming jobs. As Mr de Ferranti and his friends argue: "The CAP as a job-changing fund made and still makes a vital contribution. . . . Only a new policy, specifically aimed at assisting with the social problems caused by job-changing, covering the entire economy, can truly balance the (Community) budget." That revenue it is proposed, should be used to finance job mobility and take the policies out of change. All in all, Strasbourg this week offers more political red meat than usual.

## Questions over Poussin sale

From Mr Timothy Clifford  
Sir, Mr Max Harari of Messrs Wildenstein misunderstands the situation over the Chatsworth Poussin (Frances Gibb, June 9). The picture was indeed offered to "every main museum in the country" but they did not all turn it down. The Manchester City Art Galleries were given by the Duke of Devonshire's solicitors less than a week to make a decision. We replied immediately stating that Manchester would wish to purchase but could not raise the necessary funds in time. Because the picture was being sold to set up a charitable trust the Trustees were empowered to sell for the highest price possible and, as there were widely differing valuations of the picture, sadly the Trustees did not favour a negotiated price. They decided to offer the picture at auction.

The Poussin was a special case in that little or no tax advantages were available to any English gallery that might wish to make acquisition by private treaty. Manchester attended the auction sale on April 10 and have never since regretted their decision to acquire the work. While there are other Poussins in public and private collections in London there are no Poussins in public collections in the North West or North East where the population far outstrips London.

The Chatsworth Poussin, which has been in England since at least 1735, is undeniably part of national heritage and a sublime work of art. Manchester City Art Galleries, despite other serious commitments, will fight to save this picture but desperately need the proceeds to express their own withdrawal of an export licence.

Yours faithfully,  
TIMOTHY CLIFFORD, Director,  
City Art Gallery,  
Mosley Street,  
Manchester.  
June 10.

## Case of PC Olds

From Professor Terence Morris  
Sir, Mr Christopher Gane has fallen into the same trap as the former Advisory Council on the Penal System when he expressed his question of maximum sentences. It is perfectly true that the normal order of sentences for offences under S.18 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 is up to 14 years. But the maximum sentence is not a principle that the maximum penalty exists to deal with instances where the offence approaches maximum gravity for its kind.

The circumstances surrounding the case of PC Olds, and the dreadful injuries sustained by PC Olds suggest that Mr Justice Skinner took the view that this was not an ordinary "run-of-the-mill" offence. In all the circumstances, it seems to me that the sentence of 14 years is a fair one for the offence.

Yours faithfully,  
TERENCE MORRIS,  
Professor of Social Institutions in the University of London,  
The London School of Economics & Political Science,  
Houghton Street, WC2.  
June 11.

## The Osirak raid

From Mr Lionel Bloch  
Sir, May I comment on three misconceptions which seem to dominate the current debate following the destruction of Iraq's nuclear plant by Israel?

1. It is argued that this action will alienate many of Israel's friends. In fact, the Israel-Iraq conflict has been a source of public opinion and politicians to such an extent that the raid will not make any significant difference to existing attitudes.

2. We are told that the Israeli raid has greatly increased tension in the Middle East. Yet, Iraq's efforts to manufacture atomic bombs and her rejection of the offer to use them against Israel were never regarded as increasing the tension. This is absurd as blaming the post-operative condition of a cancer patient on the surgeon's knife rather than on the removed tumour.

3. Finally, there are hints from Washington that the Israeli raid will greatly increase the chances of the Arabisation of the Golan Heights. AWACS to Saudi Arabia. In fact the raid will have the opposite effect because the Americans are now in no doubt as to what will happen to the Golan Heights once they are delivered to the Saudis.

Yours faithfully,  
LIONEL BLOCH,  
9 Wimpole Street, W1.  
June 12.

## Guests of the NHS

From Dr D. G. H. Spilner  
Sir, People of all political persuasions will welcome the Government's efforts to reduce any abuse of the Health Service. It is right therefore that they should clamp down on the students who come here for hospital treatment or to have a child under the aegis of the NHS.

It appears, however, that they are over-reacting by including in their list of those who are here to work or students on recognized courses of a year or more. Students from affluent nations may well be able to pay for their treatment, but these are in the minority. The majority come from third world countries and are on an extremely tight budget. Traditionally, student health service was free for these students under the NHS creating a great deal of goodwill thereby. Many of them will return to hold offices of power and privilege in their own countries where goodwill towards the United Kingdom may not come amiss. The savings made by charging these students will almost certainly be outweighed by the administrative costs involved.

It is too much to hope that the Minister will take another look at this piece of petty parsimony rather than stick too rigidly to a policy which is basically sound?

Yours sincerely,  
D. G. H. SPILNER,  
Medical Officer-in-Charge,  
Bristol Health Service,  
Bristol Perry House,  
25 Belgrave Road,  
Bristol.

## Financing the Royal Navy's future

From Sir Patrick Wall, MP for Hatteridge (Conservative)  
Sir, Admiral Stanfield Turner's article (June 12) is of considerable importance as the final decision on the future of the Royal Navy will soon be made. Although Britain is spending more on defence, the cost of ships, weapon systems, etc., is rising faster than this additional expenditure. The answer is therefore to cut or to obtain more money from elsewhere.

Admiral Turner has ably put the case against cuts, and it must be emphasised that Britain only contributes 10 per cent to the defence forces of the Central Front in Europe, whereas the Royal Navy contributes some 50 per cent of the defence forces in the Eastern Atlantic. If these are severely cut back, the reinforcements from the United States will not arrive in time of war and in these circumstances the danger of the central front could be held against a Soviet blitzkrieg.

The most immediate reaction will be from the Americans who have not yet been consulted and are likely to be very angry over a decision to cut their social services, in order to spend from seven to eight per cent more on defence. Our example could well be followed by other European nations who are also having economic difficulties; thus British action could start

Reporting Ulster

From Professor Thomas Wilson, FBA  
Sir, In his article in your issue of June 4 Sir Ian Trethowan rightly observes: "The question of whether Ulster should be reported as it must be — but how, and how much?" It is revealing, however, that he discusses this question with reference only to the public and private activities of the Ulster Unionists. There are other issues that badly need to be considered.

Is Sir Ian satisfied that those who hold moderate views are given a fair chance to express these views, especially those who belong to the British majority? Why is it that among the politicians, the cameras should be focused so much more frequently on Dr Paisley than on a republican? Why has Dr Paisley been so persistently cast as the "spokesman for the majority" — in a way that has helped him enormously and encouraged him to demand the British cause outside Ulster? No official Unionist has had anything like comparable showings, and the Alliance Party has long been virtually ignored.

Is a capacity for historians to decide a qualification for appearing on the screen? Apart from the politicians, there are many other people who have been working constructively for reconciliation ever since the 1968 election. Dr Paisley's large office in Belfast, is well aware that they have had to do so with negligible assistance from the television authorities.

Is it a fair assumption that the image of the province presented on our screens is as fair as it should be? We are all familiar with the pictures of dilapidated houses and burnt-out

shops. Does he not feel that at least some attention should be paid to the work of the Ministry of the Environment and of the Housing Executive in providing better housing and in carrying out various projects of urban renovation?

From time to time, reference is made to the heavy unemployment in the province. Does Sir Ian not understand that by giving the impression that the rioting and the killing are occurring everywhere all the time in an environment of decay, the television services have added greatly to the already difficult task of those who have been working constructively to restore the economy? Should some attention not also be paid to the trade unionists who have sought, without success, to keep sectarianism away from the factory floor?

Sir Ian quoted the Prime Minister's remarks about television and the press: "They must, of course, report the facts. Nothing would be more damaging than misinformation and lack of balance." Does television, by its nature, score as high marks as it should?

It may be objected that more moderate views and a more balanced picture of the province would be of little interest to viewers. To accept this opinion would be to concede, however, that sensationalism is the final test. One can add that if what has been so long neglected were now to receive attention, this would at least have the merit of novelty.

Yours faithfully,  
T. WILSON,  
Department of Political Economy,  
Adam Smith Building,  
University of Glasgow,  
Glasgow.  
June 8.

## Useful education

From Mr Peter Gorb  
Sir, Prince Philip's views on the imbalance between academic education and "education for life" which are expressed in his recent book, "Education for Life", are fully supported by a wide body of industrialists. The signatories of the published manifesto on Education for Life, which is now almost two years old, are good evidence of this. However, the industrialists certainly cannot be blamed for accepting the certification on offer. After all, most of them are themselves the victims of the implementation of the 1944 Education Act; said evidence to the snowballing effect of the educational process.

Furthermore, I suspect that your leader writer is himself a victim. Here is the opening of the fourth paragraph of his leader: "Any argument for greater utility in education must start by rejecting the idea that the means of access to the most rewarding kinds

of learning to some categories of pupil. That approach would waste talent and divide society."

Presumably the access denied is the access to academic education. The most rewarding kind of learning, And presumably the categories of pupil are those who would not normally get CSE. It may of course be intended to read the other way round, but I doubt it.

If attitudes which find academic the most rewarding aspect of education persist, then we are very unlikely to be able to shift the system towards education for life and work.

Most of all, we need to recognize that it is the creamed-off A-level takers who are deprived, and who as our potential managers and influencers need an education which is geared to life and work as much as anybody.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER GORB,  
London Business School,  
Sussex Road, London NW1,  
Regent's Park, NW1.  
June 12.

## Disarming strategy

From Mr E. P. Thompson  
Sir, Mrs Elizabeth Young (May 15) invokes once again President Carter's "peace" in 1977 for "deep cuts" in strategic nuclear weapons, "even to 50 per cent", and asks whether I have forgotten it? Why should I have forgotten it? It was a heart-warming idea. The Soviet negotiators ought to have responded to it. Why should they suppose I think otherwise?

Instead of doing so, the Soviet negotiators have frequently demanded the unilateral element in Soviet policy and ideology in my own writings, including an article (in the New Statesman) which Mrs Young has invoked. I have frequently argued that it is because we regard the military bureaucracies of both blocs as being locked into identical postures of "deterrence", "balance" and "worst-case" preparations that we have proposed the alternative of END. This is the policy of direct disarmament initiatives by European powers, accompanied by popular campaigning and exchanges, and pressing towards the East as well as the West.

All this is in print, and Mrs Young has read it. Why, then, does she misrepresent our position? She and her husband (Lord Kennet) have pursued END obsessively through half-a-dozen journals, repeating the same accusations, to which they have received full and reasoned replies. Mrs Young intends less to argue the points at issue than to sow suspicion as to our motives. In the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists (April 1981), she refers to "the not quite innocent parades of END" whereas in your column I am commended for my "passionate concern" in promoting a "Campaign for Trusting the Soviet Union While Disarming and Neutralizing Western Europe". Take it either way what she means to get across is that END is promoted by Soviet stooges or dupes. I am astounded that Mrs Young should have so high an opinion of her own judgment that she can malign the numerous distinguished signatories to our Appeal. I am sure that the women from most European nations with independent political reputations which fall in no way under her imputations. And I must protest, very sharply, on their behalf.

Yours faithfully,  
E. P. THOMPSON,  
6 Endsleigh Street, WCI.

## Status of the Royal Ballet

From Mr Tony Devereux  
Sir, Now that the Royal Ballet's 50th Anniversary Season has ended, the question posed by your ballet critic in an excellent article (May 25) needs to be opened to public debate: what went wrong?

The obvious symptoms of the company's decline, such as its inability to give adequate development opportunities to its younger artists, and the tedious mediocrity of such crucial new productions as "Isadora", point to deeper problems.

These can be traced back only to the present management structure and the status of the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, where it seems an increasingly underprivileged partner. Perhaps the time has come to redefine this status in such a way as to restore the vigour of fully independent management to the Royal Ballet.

In other words, the arrangement which brought the then Sadlers Wells Ballet to the Opera House after the war with mutual benefit, and which worked so well under the leadership of Sir Robert Latham as Director, has ceased to function advantageously. It is in danger of allowing an institutional mentality to take hold, from which the ballet must be rescued by a strong management of its own if its future is to be up to the standard of the past.

Yours faithfully,  
TONY DEVEREUX,  
6a Blackacre Road,  
The Elms, Essex.

## Royal Family security

From Dr H. A. Shearring  
Sir, No single procedure will protect the Queen and other members of the Royal Family from hazards such as today's (June 13). But there would be a better chance of foiling attacks if there were many more people facing the crowds, watching and prepared for instant action. Instant is vital. Today's misguided youth have the potential for violence and fire and next time there may be real bullets.

There are not enough police or military to provide this saturation screen of protective observers during royal processions — occasions when the risk seems most high. But there are hundreds of thousands of people like myself who would be proud to serve in such a screen, ready to leap into action, sacks turned to her Majesty both for her own sake and for the sake of that system of freedom, order and service which she represents.

Expense would be small: register volunteers (probably at the local police station), checking their credentials, issuing an identity document, and drawing up a duty station plan.

Yours in time to do this before the end of the year.

Yours faithfully,  
H. A. SHEARRING,  
20 Tavistock Court,  
Tavistock Square, WCI.  
June 13.

## Party interests

From Mr R. Jennings  
Sir, I believe that most Conservatives prefer the avowed policies of the Social Democratic Party to those likely to be adopted by the Labour Party, particularly if they are saving the left of the party from the Conservative Party. Must realize, even in their most optimistic moments, that there is no chance of their candidate being elected in Warrington, wherever they may select.

Would it not be wise therefore for the Conservative Party not to field any candidate at all at the Warrington by-election, but instead to join the Liberals in supporting P. Jenkins?

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. JENNINGS,  
Chenar,  
Mile Park,  
Hock Heath,  
Worcester,  
Surrey  
June 10.

## Draining the Broads

From Mr J. K. Bowers  
Sir, I cannot follow the reasoning which leads Mr J. E. Hoosen (June 10) to conclude that it is for the conservation bodies to provide financial compensation if the Halvergate farmers are to be persuaded or prevented from conversion to arable. Conversion to arable requires the installation of larger pumps together with associated works to lower the water table. A substantial proportion of the funds for this will come directly from the taxpayer. Replacement of the pumps at existing capacity would be met by the Internal Drainage Board from normal financial provision for depreciation (they have presumably made such provision).

Much of the extra profits from arable farming will also come from the taxpayer both via the excessive price levels maintained through the CAP and since there is certainly no shortage in the EEC of the crops likely to be grown, via the cost of storage and disposal of the surplus.

In these circumstances I should have thought that the onus is on the farmers to show the hard-pressed taxpayer why he should foot the bill.

Yours faithfully,  
J. K. BOWERS,  
School of Economic Studies,  
University of Leeds.  
Leeds.

## Old Vic closure

From Miss Lisbeth Jensen  
Sir, I have just come from a performance of *The Merchant of Venice* by the London Old Vic Company. This performance had all the high standards traditionally associated with theatre in England, and I know of no other company visiting Denmark that can fill our largest theatre for three performances with the tickets sold out several weeks in advance.

How can you just allow this company to die? Surely they are worth a small subsidy as travelling ambassadors to counter your rampant football fans.

Yours faithfully,  
LISBETH JENSEN,  
Egedalsvej 16,  
DK 2980 Kokkedal,  
Denmark.  
June 6.

## David Wood

## More red meat this time at Strasbourg

The June plenary sessions of the European parliament opening in Strasbourg today deserve uncommon attention in Britain, as much among the parliament's critics as its dwindling number of friends. For all this, the main content of the agenda will be directly relevant, for once, to British interests: above all, the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and the restructuring of European Community policies to make sure that a fair proportion is kept between what a member country pays in and draws out.

Not only relevant but also timely. Within days the Brussels Commission is under orders to produce ideas designed to prevent the budgetary injustices Mrs Thatcher campaigned against at summit meetings. On July 1, United Kingdom ministers take over for six months as presidents-in-office of the Council of Ministers with a calculated strategy for carrying forward whatever new ideas the Commission initiates, so that Mrs Thatcher does not have to reopen her summit campaign in 1982 when the all-too-temporary expedients run out.

The CAP, of course, is the core of the spreading British disenchantment with membership of the Community. West Germany and Britain are the paymasters for it, and countries better off than Britain batter upon it. It is far from true that the political threat to Britain's continued membership would collapse if the CAP were to be radically reformed and reduced in cost, although it is true that the threat would have its edge blunted.

After all, the British electorate hears little about the Community except damaging stories of produce mountains and lakes, cheap butter for Soviet Russia and high prices at home, barefaced frauds in the CAP's black market, and here and there ingenious national aids to farmers that defy the Common Market principle.

The really serious political case against the CAP is that it devours 70 per cent of the Community's limited budget and that there can be no development of non-agricultural policies or flexibility of policy to meet changed circumstances until the cost is curbed or Community resources are increased. Policies for energy, technology, transport, job creation, industrially lighted regions, and much else, will exist, but starve because of the money going into the farmers' pockets.

The CAP, in fact, dates from a time when the Six were enjoying their industrial miracle and farmers properly stood first in the queue as beneficiaries of what was seen, if not named, as social and regional spending.

Let me be said that neither Westminster nor any other parliament in Western Europe could have worked more intensively and usefully on the problems of the CAP than the multi-alphabetic European parliament. The initial task of proposing reforms fell nearly a year ago to the agriculture committee, whose chairman, Sir Henry Plumb, former president of the NFU, also became rapporteur. His report went to six other main committees of the parliament for study and comment. Sir Henry's motion and the other committee reports will serve as pegs for tomorrow's long and important debate.

The Plumb report is a model for modern politics in practice. Critical of the CAP as it is, it yet establishes with any reasonable audience that it must continue on a reformed footing. It faces a complexity of interlocking problems: political, financial, social and strategic.

As examples, the CAP's cost must be reduced to make way for expenditure on new and necessary policies, yet it remains the one great achievement of the European Community as a Common Market and is still the basis of a high proportion of employment within the Ten. It cannot be abandoned or arbitrarily cut back, but politically neither of the two principal paymasters — West Germany and Britain — will agree to increase Community revenues by raising one per cent VAT until the CAP is made more rational and therefore presentable.

Politically, therefore, Community development is deadlocked, and the EEC begins to look irrelevant to the needs in a time of recession and high unemployment.







President Reagan's spending on defence, page 16

# Business News

THE TIMES June 15 1981

**IMI**  
for building products, heat exchangers, heat pumps, general engineering, and industrial machinery.  
IMI Limited, Birmingham, England

Stock markets
FT Index 323.3 FT Cilt: 66.03
Sterling
\$19.90 Index 95.1
Dollar
Index 109.0 DM 2.3947
Gold
\$471.50
Money
3 mth sterling 12 1/2-12 3/4 3 mth Euro \$ 17 1/2-17 3/4 6 mth Euro \$ 16 1/2-16 3/4

## IN BRIEF

### 'Truck of the year' makes £2m

Within weeks of launching its award-winning truck range in Leyland, Leyland's Leyland has won more than £2m worth of business.

Operators in Portugal and Spain are to get 102 of the T-45 Roadtrains. They will be supplied by Ute, Leyland's representative in Portugal, and by Leyland Spain.

The vehicles will be built at Leyland's Lancashire plant. The Roadtrain was named 'truck of the year' in January.

### Brokers see hope for sterling recovery

Provided sterling holds above \$1.93 over the coming weeks, it should rebound above \$2, brokers Phillips & Drew say in their latest World Investment Review. But they warn that the pound is displaying signs of weakness against major continental currencies and may well fall further, especially against the Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder.

### Loan to China

The International Development Bank (IDB) has agreed to provide a low-interest, \$35m (about £17.5m) loan to China under an agreement signed by Mr. Ming, China's Vice-Minister for Finance, and Mr. A. Al-Sudary, President of IDB.

The loan, to support a pasture development and forage farming project in northern China, is the first ever extended to China by an international development financing institution.

### A sobering survey

Fewer drinkers visit pubs regularly—43 per cent of the population compared with 47 per cent in 1979—and half of those who go to pubs say they can no longer afford to drink as much, according to a survey by NOP Market Research. Sixteen per cent of club patrons go out of the pub to buy a 'real ale'. Two thirds of all pub goers would like to be able to drink in a non-smokers' bar.

### Retailers seek change

Present legislation controlling ticketing of bargain offers in the shops should be scrapped, the Trade Descriptions Act used instead, the Retail Consortium has told Mr. Gordon Barrie, Director General of Fair Trading. The present legislation has caused considerable difficulties for traders because of uncertainties which still remained and its complexities, said the Consortium.

### Aid initiative

Private investment will play a key role in a new economic development programme being discussed for Caribbean and Central American nations, a United States trade official has said. The initiative foresees a series of treaties providing incentives and protection for United States investments in exchange for trade grants and trade concessions.

### French deficit higher

France's budget deficit was Fr47,050m (about £4,197m) during the first four months of this year compared with a deficit of Fr19,200m in the same period last year.

### US eyes the coal trade

Congress has been urged to act quickly on proposals to deepen United States ports if the country is to gain its potential share of a rapidly expanding world coal trade. Mr. Carl Bagge, the president of the National Coal Association, has said.

### Co-op optimism

The Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose trading profit plunged 36 per cent last year, has shown improvement this year so far, with food turnover up 10 per cent by value, Mr. Peter Paxton, chairman, said at the society's annual meeting.

### Gas find in Bangladesh

A new gas field with possible reserves of one trillion cubic feet has been found in Bangladesh at Feoi, about 80 miles from Dacca. Bangladesh already has reserves of 11 trillion cubic feet.

### More margin debt

The New York Stock Exchange said margin customers increased their debt to member firms by \$70m (£35m) to a new record of \$14,700m.

## Post Office facing tight cash squeeze

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Serious problems in financing vital capital expenditure on new buildings and maintenance and improvement of existing premises are being faced by the Post Office.

The organization is pressing ahead with mechanization of the postal service, but estimates that it will need to spend at least double last year's £75m capital expenditure in order to meet demands for postal mechanization and keep pace with the mounting arrears of maintenance and building improvement.

Mr. Ronald Dearing, the Post Office chairman, is expected to underline these problems in forthcoming discussions with the Department of Industry. A big headache for the Post Office is the mounting cost of refurbishing major offices, especially those in large urban areas.

The Post Office owns about 3,000 offices around the country, and about a quarter of them are more than 60 years old.

Like other nationalized corporations, the Post Office is faced with conforming to the Government's rigorous financial controls.

Within the next few weeks, the Post Office will report a further profit for its last financial year and that will boost its repayments to the Treasury to a total of about £80m over the past five years.

Local productivity schemes are being implemented at a growing number of centres, and have helped turn round previously unsatisfactory levels of efficiency. With further capital expenditure on mechanization, the Post Office hopes to be able to improve on the 1 per cent growth in the volume of its letter business achieved last year.

## NEB wants industry to invest in robots

By Bill Johnston

The National Enterprise Board (NEB) is studying how it can encourage British industry to invest in robotics. Negotiations are now taking place which, if successful, would result in a number of financial institutions investing in the technology.

The project is meant to run in unison with a programme of the Department of Industry. About £1.5m a year is being allocated by the Government for the advancement of the technology, rising to £2.7m by 1984.

But the British record in the use of robots is still very poor, rating a poor sixth in the world's robot league table.

Japan has 6,000, the United States 2,500, Sweden 1,200, Germany 1,133, Italy 400 and Britain 371, according to a survey conducted by the British Robot Association.

The Prime Minister is keen to promote the use of robots.

## Bicycle maker criticized

By Our Commercial Editor

Raleigh's refusal to supply its cycles to some discount stores is clearly against the public interest, the National Consumer Council has told the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which is investigating the Raleigh case.

The council states: "If the current regulations governing sale of bicycles are inadequate to ensure that they are sold by dealers in a satisfactory condition, then the regulations should be strengthened."

Consumers would have a wider choice of prices not only for bicycles but also for servicing if Raleigh stopped selling only to dealers it considered suitable, the council claims.

In its evidence to the commission, just handed in, the



Mr. Ronald Dearing, Post Office chairman, discusses with industry department.

## Oil users to calm shortage fears

By Frances Williams

Measures to curb market over-reaction to minor shortfalls in world oil supplies will top the agenda at today's meeting in Paris of ministers from the 21 member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the oil consumers' club.

The industrialized nations are anxious to prevent any repetition of the oil price explosion of 1973 when nervousness caused by the Iranian revolution, among other things, sent spot market prices soaring even though there was no significant shortage of supplies. Higher spot prices were quickly followed by higher term prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which doubled over the year.

Energy and foreign ministers, including Mr. David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, will discuss measures to help member countries when oil supplies fall below requirements but by less than 7 per cent. The IEA already has complicated and detailed crisis arrangements to cope with a drop of more than 7 per cent.

The Paris meeting takes place against the untimely background of a world oil glut, with supplies reckoned to exceed demand by between two and three million barrels a day, which is exerting considerable downward pressure on prices. IEA officials, who have repeatedly warned that the glut could disappear overnight, fear that this easy supply position may dampen ministers' sense of urgency over the proposed measures to cope with shortages.

Ministers are not expected to agree a workable scheme today. Instead they are likely to decide to open formal consultations with the major oil companies, in the hope that practical proposals can be put to the IEA Governing Board early in 1982.

In addition to supporting early agreement on these measures, Britain is particularly keen to get a firm commitment from member countries to the principle of market or cost related pricing. Officially only Canada and the United States (for gas) still subsidize or regulate energy prices. But Japan and some European Com-

munity countries have also raised objections to a formal commitment to market pricing. Ministers will also review the world energy situation and the progress of member countries in switching away from oil towards other forms of energy.

Progress in increasing coal and nuclear production has been disappointing, with coal production rising by perhaps 30 per cent over the decade rather than doubling as hoped.

The signs are that, in contrast to meetings over the past year or so, ministers will be less than unanimous in agreeing that lower inflation is the overriding priority for economic policy and that tight money and fiscal policies are the best way of dealing with it.

The British government has become increasingly isolated within the European Community in its emphasis on hardline money policies, especially since the advent of a socialist government in France committed to cutting unemployment by boosting economic growth and public spending. But Mr. Lawson expects to get support for the government's stand from the United States, Japan, West Germany and Australia.

## Travellers cheque deal in jeopardy

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Midland Bank's plan to sell its Thomas Cook Travellers Cheques subsidiary to a consortium of European banks has run into serious problems because of a last-minute change of heart by the West German bank involved.

The £16m deal involved the transfer of the Travellers cheque business to Europ Travellers Cheque (ETC), in which Midland would retain a stake. It was designed to set up a powerful European travellers cheque system to challenge the dominance of American Express, which controls about 40 per cent of the world travellers cheque market. Thomas Cook's market share is 12 per cent.

Mr. David McWilliam, ETC's chief executive, was seconded to the Midland Bank, said yesterday: "It is very disappointing to have this happen so late in the day and with so little warning."

He said that the West German bank's second thoughts about the project presented a serious problem, because the Germans had been the leaders in European payment systems. However, he held out hope that the German bank would return to the project.

This crisis in the Thomas Cook/ETC deal, which was revealed in the latest edition of *Retail Banker International*, seems to have come as a complete surprise. The German bank, which is a partner in the ETC, is not a bank at all, but a company called Europ Travellers Cheque.

Mr. Beckert van Hoven, managing director of Deutsche Bank, was instrumental in setting up the Eurocheque and Eurocard payment systems and ETC was seen as a natural next step.

There is some confusion over the reason for the German change of attitude. It seems to have been the result of an attempt to preserve unity among German banks.

Last year, the German savings banks, which control 60 per cent of the personal banking business, decided to join with American Express in issuing travellers' cheques rather than ETC. There have also been problems with the German Eurocard, which has been losing money. It appears that the German commercial banks, which were committed until last week to the ETC, may have decided to pull out to preserve a united front on payments systems the best course is to pull out of ETC as well.

However, a meeting last Friday between ETC's chairman and the head of the German savings banks has led to hopes that the savings banks may change their minds and join ETC after all.

The German withdrawal from ETC could have profound effects on the other European payment systems, Eurocheque and Eurocard, and open the way for further competition from the USA and American Express.

## Writing on wall for ballpoints

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Ballpoint pens, the last big revolution in Britain's £70m sales writing instrument industry, have run out of growth in face of a new technology—the rollerball. The rollerball uses the free wet ink flow found in the fountain pen but dispenses the ink by ballpoint.

The rollerball employs thicker oil-based ink paste. Half a dozen manufacturers have already jumped on the rollerball bandwagon which was started as long ago as 1973 by Pentel, of Japan. But growth really started just over three years ago and rollerballs by value now account for 17 per cent of total writing instrument sales.

Pentel, which has widened its range from the original disposable rollerball to more up-market rollerballs, is still market leader by a large margin, accounting for about half the total sales. But it is facing increasing competition from the likes of Japanese Pentel, Gillette Industries, Sheaffer, Ronson and German labels like Mont Blanc and Pelikan.

This year, Pentel, part of the Japanese Pentel group, has entered the rollerball market. The biggest new contender is Biro Bic, the British subsidiary of France's Bic SA, which is world leader in production of throw-away ballpoint pens.

Bic is already well on the way to selling 20 per cent of the rollerball market, with Mr. Terry Thorn, United Kingdom



Mr. Jacques Margry of Parker, lining up the UK market

sales director, aiming at a 40 per cent share by the end of 1982.

He was late into the British rollerball market, but he is convinced that the new rollerball market is not unlike a fountain pen system.

The market also had to be sufficiently mature to absorb volume production. Of 600 million units sold in the writing instrument market the old-style ballpoint account for half, rollerballs 200 million and the Pentel 30 million.

But the rollerball market is in for a further popularity push in September when Parker Pen is planning to enter the rollerball market with an initial advertising budget of £1m. Parker's secret weapon, after five years of research, is an ink collector and feed system for their refills that is not unlike a fountain pen system.

The features and a ball covered in mini-craters located by laser technology put Parker so far ahead of its rivals, with their wick storage systems, that Mr. Jacques Margry, United Kingdom managing director, is convinced that the new rollerball will quickly account for 20 per cent of Parker's business, building to half the turnover within five years.

## Commission accused over research report

By Rupert Morris

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) has been accused by its private sector partners of trying to suppress a research project.

The project, a study of community business ventures, was commissioned and funded by the MSC (which contributed £10,000), the Calsonic Galben Foundation (£10,000), Shell (£5,000) National Westminster Bank (£5,000) and GEC (£5,000).

All the partners except for the MSC were prepared to support the project. The MSC, which recommended the investment of £2.9 million by the MSC in the first year, rising to £8 million in the third year, was already well on the way to selling 20 per cent of the rollerball market, with Mr. Terry Thorn, United Kingdom

## High costs damaging British papermakers

By Edward Townsend

Britain's paper and board industry, which closed a fifth of its capacity last year, is continuing to suffer from high energy and imported raw material costs. Four paper mills have closed this year with the loss of 1,798 jobs.

Two weeks ago, Yates Duxbury, the Lancashire papermaker, went into receivership and the British Paper and Board Industry Federation says that lack of profitability is now "the one clear element" throughout the industry.

Some sectors, it adds, have found a little relief in the growing strength of the United States dollar which has brought the price of some imported products up to a more realistic level.

But the weakening of the dollar-sterling exchange rate has also caused the cost of imported woodpulp to British papermakers to rise.

Last month it was being widely forecast in Scandinavia that a 10 per cent pulp price increase would be sought by the Nordic and North American suppliers later this year. This would increase the price of chemical pulp to \$600 a tonne.

At the time of the prediction, the first week in May, the pound stood at \$2.12 and meant that British papermakers faced paying £283 a tonne by the end of September. At last week's exchange rate of \$1.94, the cost would rise to £309.

It now appears that the Scandinavians have bowed to pressure from the Canadians, who are facing lower cost pressures, and the threatened increase in pulp prices will not occur until the autumn.

## BRIDGEND PROCESSES PLC

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar.

All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to the address below.

F.C. FLOOD, C.A. SECRETARY



Lloyds Bank Limited, Registrars Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA. Telephone: Worthing 502541 (STD code 0903)



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Lloyd's Bill — a time for compromise

The new Bill to promote necessary improvements to rules and disciplinary procedures at Lloyd's is running into a dead end. Ironically, given some of the major controversies raised in debate on the Bill its progress is likely to be blocked by what represents an unimportant issue to all but those who work at Lloyd's or commit their personal wealth to this unique institution.

The barrier is the demand from a Parliamentary committee that agents who place members on underwriting syndicates in the market should not themselves be able to operate syndicates — the so-called divorce clause.

Members are to vote on whether the market should accept this and separately on another much more important demand — forced divestment between brokers and underwriters. On July 17, the signs are that they will overwhelmingly reject the divorce clause even though the Parliamentary committee has warned them that the Bill could be lost as a result.

The reason is that unlike divestment which is designed to purge an obvious conflict of interest between brokers and underwriters, divorce could cause massive disruption to established practices without producing benefits either for Lloyd's members or the public at large. Whatever the grumblings of the big brokers faced with forced sales of their lucrative underwriting interests the case for divestment is clear-cut. Brokers have a duty to seek on behalf of their clients the best and cheapest insurance cover and should not have a vested interest in the underwriting syndicates which seek to profit by providing such cover.

In the case of the underwriting agent who also handles the affairs of names, the same conflict hardly applies. In fact divorce could be detrimental to the extent that it could fragment the market place and put more commercial power in the hands of major brokers, whose stranglehold on big lines of insurance business already makes them a dominant force.

It is still not clear how the Commons committee came to call for divorce although a strong element of confusion over who does what at Lloyd's does seem to have crept into the Parliamentary hearings. But the existing broker-dominated Lloyd's committee must shoulder most of the blame for attempting to dodge the divorce issue when preparing its Bill, even though it was a major recommendation in Sir Henry Fisher's report on the market's difficulties.

All, however, should not be lost assuming that members approve divestment when they vote next month. That is after all the matter of public concern and the committee should be prepared in that case to re-think its proposals on divorce rather than force the Bill's withdrawal.

Property shares could do with a fillip, such as the thought that Eagle Star may want to dilute the Allianz holding by buying another property company. For property shares not only peaked before the stock market in general, they have also fallen further. Yet precedent suggests that they still do not offer outstanding value. The FT

All-Share index reached a peak of 332.77 on May 1, and has since fallen to 312 — a drop of 6.2 per cent. But the FT Actuaries property sub group reached its "high" as

early as April 2 at 517.77 and is now only 464 — a fall of more than 10 per cent.

Meanwhile, the yield on property shares has gone up from 2.5 per cent to just under 3 per cent. In other words, the return has risen from 46.6 per cent of the All-Share yield to just over 50 per cent. This is obviously a step in the right direction, but only a step because the average since 1970 has varied between 50 per cent and 60 per cent with incidentally 69 per cent touched in 1976, and 76 per cent in 1974 — the black year for property and banking.

Property shares are part of the market as a whole and can hardly settle until the market does. It is not as if the discounts of property share prices to assets are unusually high. The average is no more than 25 per cent or so, but the year began with discounts this wide. A year earlier they were around 35 per cent. For some the discount is much narrower, as in the case of Great Portland Estates, where it is probably only 20 per cent, though this specialist in prime West End and City office property has just reported a good increase of a quarter in rental for the year to last March. This year it will probably drop to 15 per cent which will still be good.

Rents in general are not now outpacing inflation, and in some areas such as industry and London's Oxford Street, they are falling well behind. Institutions have as strong a grip on property shares, as they do on investment trusts and there is always a case for buying into leading stocks because useful holdings are not easily come by. But this is not a first rate argument and better opportunities to buy property shares are likely to appear.

## Irish Oils Hope Value

Enthusiasm for Irish oil stocks seems a lot more muted than at the same stage of development of the North Sea even though the Irish government — whatever the complexion after last week's general election — is likely to make all the right noises about tax treatment.

The only area currently in production is the Kinsale Head gas field where the concession is held by Marathon. It enjoys a favourable tax regime with a 20-year fixed agreement. But with exploration being stepped up — five wells are already planned for this year — the Irish Department of Finance is busy preparing suitable tax legislation.

However, the tax take from oil companies operating in Irish waters is likely to be pitched encouragingly below the North Sea's 30 per cent and more marginal rate and will also seek to avoid the complexities of our multi-tier system at which the North Sea operators are bridling. Certainly, with most likely Irish fields in deeper and rougher waters than all but the most inhospitable parts of the North Sea, the Department of Finance is looking at generous write-offs of exploration and development costs.

Apart from the tax position, prospective investors will have to weigh up carefully the likely returns from Irish oil stocks. The problems arise when any rule-of-thumb calculations are done over production costs since many oil experts believe that the waters in the Irish Sea will need a new technology which could send costs sky-high.

So at this stage there is no reason to chase the shares. Last week's newcomer Bula Resources got a fairly cool reception with its shares opening a couple of pence below the 41p offer price and today sees another new oil stock Energy Sources (Northern Ireland), an offshoot of Dallas-based Energy Sources, coming to market under Rule 163. Most of the oil majors have a slice of the action in the Irish Sea, but perhaps the safest pure Irish oil stock is Aran Energy with the royalties on its Marathon concession already providing a positive cash flow and BP as its big brother partner in several other oil concessions. A more indirect way in is through Silvermines or Jefferson Smurfit each with small stakes in Aran. Others include Gaelic Oil (now 21 per cent owned by Aran), Atlantic Resources and Eglinton where interest can be expected to pick up as the new licence awards in April 1982 come closer. But most of these are trading on hope value and the traditional luck of the Irish at the moment.

Mr Basil Samuel, chairman of Great Portland Estates.

Today, the world's central bankers gather for their annual beano at the Bank for International Settlements in Basle.

The BIS annual meeting and the weekend that precedes it have developed into the social event of the year for this normally aloof breed of men.

The BIS governors and senior officials from the industrialized countries of the West, the developing world and the nations of the Eastern block converge on the conservative Swiss city, affix carefully lettered name tags to their pinstriped suits and sally forth to greet their peers. It is a weekend of back slapping, chinking glasses and high consumption of cocktail olives with wives in attendance to ensure that not all conversation is taken up with concern about double figure inflation, seeping interest rates and erratic exchange movements.

The 51st annual meeting this year may be rather less hectic than in 1980 when a frenetic round of justification signalled the bank's first 50 years in existence. But it will mark an important point in the history of the BIS as it will be the last of many to be presided over by Dr Jelle Zijlstra.

Zijlstra, who will be 63 in August, steps down as president of the BIS at the end of this year when he retires as head of the Dutch Central Bank.

His departure will come after nearly three decades in public life in which Dr Zijlstra has held the economic affairs and finance ministry portfolios in

looks donnish — a rather slight figure with wispy silver hair. But he has shown a shrewd political instinct.

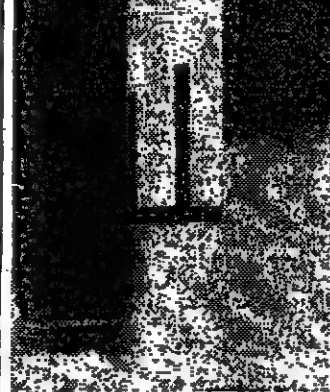
As central bank governor he has succeeded in keeping the Netherlands near the bottom of the international inflationary league table. In Basle he has presided over the rapid expansion of the BIS and the development of its functions to fill some of the gaps created by the breakdown of the international monetary order.

He belongs to a Central European tradition of economic thinking that identified the importance of monetary policy long before Milton Friedman and his apostles captured the imagination of politicians throughout the world. He once described himself as a "moderate monetarist". That is one who attaches great, but not exclusive, value to the money supply as a policy instrument.

But over the years he has left no room for doubt in his belief that monetary stability is a must if a country's economic and financial policy is to be effective. In Zijlstra's view excessive money supply causes inflation which undermines economic and financial policy and eventually brings havoc to society at large.

In battling to maintain the integrity of the Dutch guilder, Zijlstra has been fortunate in governing one of Europe's more independent central banks. The president and the governing board are appointed for seven years — giving them a good chance of surviving one or more ministers of finance.

Although under the Act establishing the Netherlands Bank, a minister can impose his will on the board, he would find himself in a full-scale constitutional crisis that would



A typical mistake in flight, Air Force pilot, seen on a strong runway.

Washington

President Ronald Reagan, strongly supported by the Congress, is launching a vast Defence programme from Congress to California, which will benefit, but the extent to which they do so will be determined by the skills with which the Pentagon's contractors manage a projected \$1,500,000m (£766,000m) defence budget in the next six years and by the inflationary effect, if any, of such huge public spending.

There is a mood of "quiet confidence" in the boardrooms of Lockheed, General Dynamics and the other leaders of the military-industrial area. There is the hope that the White House will not waver in its determination to strengthen the nation's defences and so ensure that the order flow for equipment will be consistent.

"During the Carter Administration the defence industry didn't know what would happen next," says an official from the United States General Electric Company. "There seemed to be a state of confusion and indecision; the atmosphere was inhibiting. The attitude is there now, President Reagan wants a better defence posture and that has got to reflect on the defence industry over the long haul."

Chopping and changing policy over the years added to poor Pentagon management and too much governmental regulation of business, has given the defence industry a rough time. Diversifying into non-military areas was a vital incentive for survival. United Technologies, for example, began diversifying as the Vietnam War drew to an end, a process which was accelerated as the Administration cut back real terms on defence spending.

A critical ingredient in securing President Reagan's aim of a strong military machine is a strong defence industry, which means a better relationship between government and business. Pentagon management and an environment which provides an incentive to private sector defence investment.

Industry leaders hesitate to

More Government aid has been poured into Cleveland in the past few years than into any other major industrial area in the country. Yet one in five males remains unemployed, and there is no real prospect of any improvement in job opportunities. The plant of Cleveland, or Teesside as it may be better known, regard their situation as a microcosm of industrial society in Britain for the next decade or more.

Having lost its traditional industries of steel-making and shipbuilding, Cleveland has become one of the most advanced industrial areas in the country, concentrating on chemicals, high technology and service industries.

But John Gillis, Cleveland's planning officer, the outlook is "fairly gloomy".

"The implication," says Mr Gillis, "is that for British

THE TOP UNITED STATES DEFENCE CONTRACTORS									
Rank in 1980	Company	Pentagon Contracts 1980/1979 (\$m)	Principle defence work in 1980	1980 sales total for company* (\$m)	Increase/decrease over 1979 (%)	1980 profits (\$m)	Increase/decrease over 1979 (%)		
1	General Dynamics (Hartford, Connecticut)	3,500	3,500	F-16, F-111 aircraft, various missiles, nuclear submarines	4,700	+17	185	+5	
2	McDonnell Douglas (St Louis, Missouri)	3,200	3,200	F-15, F-18, F-4 aircraft, C-10 cargo plane, assorted missiles	6,066	+15	144	-27	
3	United Technologies (Hartford, Connecticut)	3,100	2,600	F-100, TF-30, TF-33 and J-58 turbofan engines, assorted helicopters	12,324	+36	393	+27	
4	Boeing (Seattle, Washington State)	2,400	1,500	Missiles, airframe components, airborne warning and control systems (AWACS)	9,428	+18	600.5	+18	
5	General Electric (Fairfield, Connecticut)	2,200	2,000	Electronics, aircraft engines, nuclear submarines, Minuteman missiles	24,960	+11	1,514	+7	
6	Lockheed (Burbank, California)	2,000	1,800	Fighter & cargo aircraft; Polaris & missiles (including Trident), assault ships	5,396	+33	27.5	-24	

\* Sales include all defence and non-defence business. Source: Pentagon Directorate for Information Operations and Reports and reports from the companies.

## Reagan's defence spending strategy

predict how the Government will perform and they are certainly not widely expected. The President is acutely aware of the Pentagon's past management failings and his choice of the new Secretary of Defence reflects his view.

Management is the new defence secretary's strength. Mr Caspar Weinberger knows little about defence, but as a former senior executive of the Bechtel construction company and as a former United States Director of the Budget he is well qualified in the workings of business management.

He is an old and trusted friend of the President, an experienced politician and a man who gets things done. His deputy, Mr Frank Carlucci, had barely arrived at his new office before he started issuing orders to his staff which brought cheer to every defence industrialist. The speed with which the new Pentagon brass have demonstrated their procurement management skills is impressive.

The range of products ordered by the United States Government is large; they are also expensive. For this financial year alone, more than \$48,000m is being spent on military equipment and the orders in the coming fiscal year will exceed \$68,000m.

At the end of March Mr Carlucci declared "my objective is not only the revitalization of

proposed defence spending 1980-86

Fiscal Year	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
\$178,000m	\$222,000m	\$254,800m	\$269,200m	\$283,000m	\$287,500m	\$287,500m

Source: Department of Defence

US defence budgets in historical perspective

Fiscal year	Spending in constant 1972 \$	% increase over 1972
1965-67	\$178,000m	33
1968-70	\$222,000m	25
1971-73	\$254,800m	19
1974-76	\$269,200m	14
1977-79	\$283,000m	10
1980-82	\$287,500m	10

Source: Council of Economic Advisors and US Office of Management and Budget.

American military strength, but also to be sure it is accomplished in the most effective and economical manner." He went on to explain in detail and some length precisely how this will be achieved.

McDonnell Douglas, for example, has complained for years that output costs and delivery times for military equipment have become far greater than need be the case because of the Government's short-term contracts policy. The Pentagon chiefs are already developing new systems designed to promote long-term contracts which should result in greater efficiency through economies of scale. The new approach could produce cash savings on equipment of up to 20 per cent, Pentagon officials claim.

Pentagon officials and defence contractors are often accused of "wasting" public money and large equipment cost overruns have become more the rule than the exception. Mr Weinberger has been swift to try and bring change to this practice.

One of his approaches concerns the type of equipment ordered by the Pentagon. A great deal of equipment can be further developed and modified at low cost. This evolutionary approach to the design of new weapons is likely to be less expensive than the revolutionary approach, favoured so often by Pentagon engineers and the researchers at Grumman and General Dynamics and other big companies, who thrive on the invention of revolutionary weapons at the very frontier of technology.

Executives from the big defence companies often spend long hours investigating who is responsible for what at the Pentagon, and the details of the smallest contracts



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FINANCIAL NEWS

# Home ownership and stamp duty

From the President of The House-Builders Federation

Sir, The present Government is committed to the two important economic and social policies of extending home ownership and improving labour mobility. It is well known that private home ownership itself greatly increases the flexibility and mobility of the labour force. However, it is increasingly clear that those involved in the housing market that the very high cost of housing transactions is becoming a major deterrent to mobility. Stamp duty is a significant element in this cost and is one over which the Government has direct control. It is our belief that there is an urgent need for action by Government to overcome the problems it creates.

At present, the rate of stamp duty levied depends on the price bracket, or "tier", within which a house falls. Below £20,000 no duty is levied. The duty then rises from 1/4 per cent on the first £10,000 to 1/2 per cent on the £20,000 to £30,000 band, 2 per cent on those over £35,000.

When first imposed in 1974 a lower limit of £15,000 meant that only the top-priced 16 per cent of dwellings were subject to stamp duty. Because inflation has more than doubled house prices since then, while the limit and "tiers" have been raised by only £5,000, we are now in a situation where a form of "luxury" tax is being levied

on well over half the dwellings purchased each year. Regional differences within this national total show even greater distortions. In London and the South-east, where the situation is worst, over 80 per cent of homes are subject to stamp duty, while in certain areas in the North, the number is less than 30 per cent. A tax originally intended to cover only the most expensive homes has become almost a tax on home purchase in general; yet it has been imposed by inflation, not by Parliament.

A second major anomaly in the present system is that the duty is not levied on the amount of the price falling within the whole price. So, for example, a home costing £19,999 is subject to zero duty, while at £20,000 the duty would be £100. The average house buyer in London must now pay duty of £475. Evidence from our members confirms that further increases in stamp duty would be a major deterrent to the present very high underlying demand for homes, there is still a critical lack of purchaser confidence. One of the major factors now being quoted in the decision not to buy a house is the present very high cost of the purchase process. While this includes legal fees, valuers costs and removal expenses, stamp duty is undoubtedly a major deterrent in many areas of the country.

Furthermore, private house building is recognized as a key element in generating economic recovery after a recession. Ministers have recently singled out activity by private house-builders as evidence that the United Kingdom recession has reached a turning point. For example, in a speech to the Scottish Conservative Party on May 9, Mr Heseltine said "there is now tangible evidence that the worst is over. House building in private sector is increasing". Yet evidence from the IZF of Trade Inquiry in May suggests that the initial burst of activity in the early months of 1981 has now flattened out, and that, unless there is a boost to house buyer confidence, this early recovery may not be sustained.

There were 200 film and video entries for the festival and the awards were presented by Sir Monty Finnison, president of the British Industrial and Scientific Film Association on Friday. This year the CBI made a special award for the film which best conveyed the importance to the community of profitable business. It was won by *Foundations of Wealth*, a video-essay, sponsored jointly by ICI, Unilever and Esso. The Times Business News award for the film best expressing companies' corporate concern of a social and economic nature went to *British Way to the House* (Piers Jespers Pictures) and The Times newsmakers award for the best film from a first time sponsor was won by Parker Pen International for *Alphabet*—The Story of Writing (Productions). Both films received bronze awards in their categories.

# Conoco UK wins top industrial film award

Conoco UK has won the Edgar Ansley premier award at the twentieth British Industrial Film Festival with *The Murchison Project* (Schulze-MacLaren), which also took the gold award in the general public relations category.

There were 200 film and video entries for the festival and the awards were presented by Sir Monty Finnison, president of the British Industrial and Scientific Film Association on Friday.

This year the CBI made a special award for the film which best conveyed the importance to the community of profitable business. It was won by *Foundations of Wealth*, a video-essay, sponsored jointly by ICI, Unilever and Esso.

The Times Business News award for the film best expressing companies' corporate concern of a social and economic nature went to *British Way to the House* (Piers Jespers Pictures) and The Times newsmakers award for the best film from a first time sponsor was won by Parker Pen International for *Alphabet*—The Story of Writing (Productions). Both films received bronze awards in their categories.

*Fine Timing* (Worldwide Pictures) from George Wimpey took the Financial Times export award as the film most likely to help British exports. The Clifford Wheeler award, presented by the Films and Video Press Group to a last year's winner who has made the most effective use of the winning film, went to British Railways for their use of *Robbie* (British Transport Films).

British Rail also received a category silver for *Whose In Charge*. Three sponsors collected triple awards: British Telecom's *Cross Talk* (Ronald H. Riley) won the Imperial Group trophy and a category gold, while their *Desire To Work* (Pacesetter Productions) took a category silver. BP had a gold for *Pipeline* and a bronze for *Pipeline-Second Quarter* (both Worldwide Pictures) and a silver for *Under The North Sea* (Pelican Films). The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds swept the board in the silver category with gold, silver and bronze for *Seabirds*, *The Secret Reeds* and *The Commandable Crow* (all RSPB film units).

# Caution over Muirhead's loss

## This week



Sir Raymond Brown, chairman of Muirhead.

Little is expected from today's half-year results from takeover favourite and high technology specialist, Muirhead.

But with the ambiguous statements from the chairman, Sir Raymond Brown, about the group's expected return to profitability, analysts are cautious in predicting. Forecasts vary from a pre-tax loss of as much as £1m and break-even, this compares with the £2.4m loss and omitted dividend reported for the year to September, when Muirhead carried heavy rationalization costs for the closure of its Morden rotary component factory. An interim dividend is not expected, but if losses are large there will be many disappointed City faces.

Estimates are based on Sir Raymond's own forecast of a poor first half giving way to an improvement in year-end profits. Muirhead's business split 50/50 between data facsimile equipment and encoder and rotary components for defence has been hit by reduced demand, excess capacity and competition from abroad. The rotary concern is said to have picked up. The shares, down at 56p last autumn, have since bounced back to 120p. Recent speculative buying has revived bid talk for the group.

Other companies reporting this week include MK Electric, Tesco, Johnson Matthey,

English China Clays, International Timber and Pauls & Whites. Tesco is expected to report pre-tax profits between £31.5m and £33m on Wednesday with a maintained dividend. This compares with £36.5m last time. The interim figures, which came out at the top end of expectations at £14.4m against higher interest charges at £7.1m, and these will again be a burden. Tesco's costly expansion programme and exposure

to non-foods were partly to blame for the dip last week. Reasonable Christmas analysts are confident that the downturn will not be greater than that forecast for the full year. An improvement in trading profits is expected.

Also on Wednesday came figures from Johnson Matthey. At the time of its £47m rights issue in December, Matthey showed pre-tax profits of £15.6m against £11.5m. The group then confirmed that profits for the full year should exceed last year's £38.6m and there has been no reason to alter this forecast.

Lord Robens, chairman, also said the final dividend will not be less than 8.7p gross, which, together with the £2.2p interim makes a minimum payment for the year of 10.9p gross compared with 10.7p last year.

On Thursday, English China Clay, reporting for the half year to March, is expected to show profits cut by between 25 and 50 per cent. Analysts are forecasting profits between £5m and £15m, which compares with the £19.1m struck in the comparable period last time.

TODAY: Interims—Cardiff Property, J H Fenner and Muirhead. Finals—Audiocore, Bechwood Construction, Charnley Phipps, Cornhill Dressed, Godfrey Davis, Ferguson Industrial Hides, Michelin Tyre, Stan-

dard Fireworks and Tern Consolidate.

TOMORROW: Interims—Country Properties, Crest Nicholson, Searchi and Searchi, and Trident Television (amended). Finals—Alliance Investment, Alpine Soft Drinks, Bankers Invest, Bradford Property, British and American Film, Butterfield-Harvey, Intl Timber and M K Electric.

WEDNESDAY: Interims—Dun-dee and London Invest, Ernest Jones Jewellers, and North-ham Brick, Flaxall, Rich-Ton, Continental and Industrial T. Johnson Matthey, Scott's Restaurants and Tesco Stores.

THURSDAY: Interims—Char-ter Trust and Agency, English China Clays, Flexello Castors and Wheels, and Kenning Motor. Finals—Braby Leslie, Brit Steam Specialists, Crosby Woodfield, Dominion and General T. Hampton Cold Mining, Hargreaves, Leopold Joseph, Northern Securities, Pauls and Whites, and Westbrick Products.

FRIDAY: Interims—Duple Intl, Grange Tst, Phoenix Mining and Finance, and Rouben Invest. Finals—Peter, Brother-hood, Craig and Rose, ERF (Hildes), Francis Parker, W L Pawson and Son, Property Partnership, Francis Shaw, Wedgwood and Jonas Wood-head and Sons.

Margareta Pagano

# Struggle against banks 'anglicization'

From Mr Russell L. Crichton

Sir, I have a strong interest in common with Lethbridge Regional Council it is a desire to protect the Royal Bank of Scotland from a process known north of the border as "anglicization". The Council have stated their intention to transfer their account to another bank should a merger with a non-Scottish bank take place.

I wonder to which bank they will turn, as the remaining two Scottish clearers have already undergone this process, with Midland controlling Clydesdale and the Bank of Scotland gradually drifting into Barclays' outstretched arms. I see that "anglicization" has now permeated down to customer level. I pride myself in having resisted the temptation to transfer my Royal Bank account to one of the London clearers since arriving in Cardiff. There are now two developments which have forced me to question my allegiance.

First, there is an increasing tendency for London clearers to structure their provincial branches in order to prevent fast and efficient service for customers from rival banks. Too often one solitary "other bank" till—constantly busy—

is tucked away in a quiet corner. Secondly, the probability of charges for cheques rushed through London clearers. I have two alternatives, either to pay for my pride in time, convenience or money, or to concede my own small struggle against "anglicization". I hope that like my parents and relatives I shall be able to retain my Scottish allegiance but it seems that this aspiration is becoming more remote.

Yours faithfully,  
RUSSELL L. CRICHTON,  
37 Connaught Road,  
Roath, Cardiff.

forces the need for a more active and well-staffed Department of Trade and Industry for Business Names. For it is clear that the Government's policy in this area, to continue, we risk the adoption of a new and dangerous legal principle: *de maximis non curat lex*.

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL LEVI,  
Lecturer in Criminology,  
Department of Social Administration,  
University College,  
Port Box 73,  
Cardiff, CF1 1XL

# Changes to the Companies Bill

From Dr Michael Levi

Sir, I should like to add two points to Robin Young's cogent observations upon the Companies (No. 2) Bill (June 8).

First, one defect of the Bill, as in existing legislation, is that the prohibition on taking part in the management of a company dates from the time of sentence. Thus, it is quite lawful for someone who is handed down a suspended sentence of five years and is sentenced to eight years imprisonment to start up in business again on his release. This situation should be

amended so that the prohibition dates from the time of sentence or of release from prison, whichever is the later.

Second, although one may applaud the increased vigilance of the courts against those who have shown themselves to be unfit to manage businesses, we would need much better surveillance of commerce if these bans were to be effective. They can be evaded by ready by the use of nominees, as happens in France where such bans are more common than in England. This relin-

quishes the need for a more active and well-staffed Department of Trade and Industry for Business Names. For it is clear that the Government's policy in this area, to continue, we risk the adoption of a new and dangerous legal principle: *de maximis non curat lex*.

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL LEVI,  
Lecturer in Criminology,  
Department of Social Administration,  
University College,  
Port Box 73,  
Cardiff, CF1 1XL

# Honda's re-listing on the London market

## Briefing

This week the Japanese motor company Honda will require a listing on the London stock market. Dealings in Honda shares began on June 18 but it will not be the first time that the shares have been traded in London. Nor the first time that merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson have sponsored an introduction of Honda shares.

Honda, followed by a number of other Japanese companies, first gained a London quotation in 1963 but subsequently delisted because of the London Stock Exchange rules on the issue of new shares which meant that new shares or convertible securities had to be first offered pro-rata to existing shareholders. The pre-emptive rights requirement was changed in 1976 and no longer presents an obstacle to Japanese companies which often issue capital through private placings.

The decision to re-list, however, should be seen against the background of increasing foreign interest in Japanese securities—a major factor in the strong performance of the Tokyo market over the past

year—complemented by a huge upsurge in overseas fund raising by Japanese companies exploiting the Japanese demand for

convertible issues have been particularly well received because Japanese equities typically yield only about 1 per cent although the modest coupons actually offered on convertibles—6 per cent on Nissan's £50m issue—highlights the demand in the West for a stake in the Japanese economic miracle.

Compare, for instance, the 9 per cent coupon on the recent convertible launched by gases company BOC International. But, while the growing use of overseas capital markets by Japanese companies provides the background to the decision of companies such as Honda and Toshiba last year to acquire a London quotation in practical terms a London listing makes very little difference.

Some view Honda's move largely as an expensive public relations exercise at a time when Japanese car imports to Europe excite resentment in many quarters and Honda itself is involved in collaborating with the British motor company, BL, in producing a version of the Honda-designed Aclima.

Certainly, sophisticated investors are unlikely to trade in Honda shares on the London market since competent stockbrokers have no trouble in dealing anywhere in the world. Furthermore, in terms of access to capital markets, for a company like Honda a London listing will make only a marginal difference. The move, though, is indicative of the trend in overseas financing by Japanese companies and although Honda has no present capital raising plans in the United Kingdom, there are likely to be more sterling convertible issues by Japanese companies in the months ahead.

Peter Wilson-Smith

# Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

**TOP CLASS STENOS**  
**JOIN A TOP CLASS TEAM**

OFFICE OVERLOAD (agy) knows the value of an excellent temp, so we take care of our interests by taking care of yours. We offer TOP RATES, INTERESTING AND VARIOUS ASSIGNMENTS, CONTINUOUS WORK, BANK HOLIDAY AND HOLIDAY PAY. Call us now! Bee Gibb 734 0911, Leslie Nicol 628 2691.

OFFICE OVERLOAD—SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

**SECRETARIAL**

**WHY CLING TO THAT FIRST JOB?**

OK. So it was super to find your first job after leaving college but aren't you beginning to get a bit bored? We have some exciting opportunities for "second jobs". Good central London secretarial posts with well-paid salaries and excellent benefits. £4,500. Why not pick one out for yourself?

**JOAN TREE AGENCY**  
01-493 4945  
25 South Molton Street, W1

**SECRETARIAL**

**CITY OIL**

Secretary, £5,000 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**SUPER PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITY**

Marvellous opening for young B.Sc. to meet the author's need with publishers' home and away editing. Literate, energetic, 25-35 with 6 months' experience. £4,500-£5,000. CVs to: GUY GARDEN BUREAU, 65 FLEET STREET, LONDON EC4A 3DF. 01-355 7590

**SECRETARIAL**

**INTERNATIONALLY MINDED?**

Educational concern requires Secretary, PA, Conversational knowledge French/German. Shorthand (optional). Age 21+. Driving licence. £4,000-£5,000 net.

Telephone: 493 3434  
Mayfair Institute

**MATURE SECRETARY—PROCESSING TO £6,000**

This large public relations company requires a secretary to process and direct correspondence. All your time will be devoted to the typing of business proposals, direct mail, and general office work. A discreet and professional approach is essential. Call Paul Smith on 01-581 2977/2947. (SOLICITANTS) SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (EIB)**

The European Investment Bank is an institution of the E.E.C. based in Luxembourg.

The EIB finances projects in the ten Member Countries of the E.E.C. and in more than 70 other countries in Africa, the Pacific, the Caribbean and the Mediterranean. The Bank's professional and technical staff are recruited from Member Countries and work in multinational teams.

At present the Bank requires

**SECRETARIES**  
(aged 22 to 28)

with at least two years' secretarial experience, a good general education, preferably to GCE A level, with short-hand in English. An excellent knowledge of English with a sound knowledge of French is essential. Knowledge of a third community language desirable.

Depending on qualifications and experience, the posts carry a net starting salary, including gratuity allowance, of between 48,000 and 53,000 Belgian francs per month. Additional benefits include family and education allowances, a pension scheme and a health insurance scheme.

Candidates, who must be nationals of an E.E.C. Member Country, are invited to submit their applications, together with a detailed curriculum vitae and photograph to:

**EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK**  
Recruitment and Careers Division  
P.O. Box 1020  
L-2550 LUXEMBOURG

All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**A THINKER £7,500**

A career minded Secretary/PA required for a company with a growing turnover. The ideal candidate will be a mature, efficient, and experienced professional with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 per annum. Call 01-493 9181.

**YOUTH EXCHANGE FOR MATURITY**

The Community Exchange for Maturity in SW4 primarily for mature women to help young people to find their way in life. Executive Secretary to run the office, secretarial assistance and a growing turnover. The ideal candidate will be a mature, efficient, and experienced professional with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £7,500 per annum. Call 01-493 9181.

**£3.60 p.h.**

You are greatly in demand with speeds of 100/50, good experience and a bright personality. We have plenty of work to offer you in Central London in director-level secretarial assignments. Discreet, efficient, and reliable. Joining the Crone Corkill team. Ring

437 1128 (West End)  
828 4835 (City)

**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants

**GOOD ALLROUNDERS**

Flexible temporaries urgently required for a variety of assignments. Shorthand, typing, etc. 01-730 2212 (24 hrs) Consultants

**AMERICAN BANK**

Secretary/PA, £5,500 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**SECRETARIAL**

**TYPIST/ADMIN**

£5,250 + £1 LV'S PER DAY

major marketing co. in W3 require admin. and typing to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**SECRETARIAL**

**SEC NO SHORTHAND**

£5,000 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD**

**WEST LONDON**

PA/ADMIN £6,000

A new office is being set up in Hayes and we require a PA/ADMIN to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**PLASTIC SURGEON CONSULTANT**

Requires nurse to assist with plastic surgery. Good salary and conditions. Reply with CV to: 01-493 9181.

**TEMPS !! SECRETARIES AUDIOS COPY TYPISTS**

For a warm welcome and top rates call Rosemary Turner on 01-730 2212. We have plenty of work to offer you in Central London in director-level secretarial assignments. Discreet, efficient, and reliable. Joining the Crone Corkill team. Ring

437 1128 (West End)  
828 4835 (City)

**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants

**GOOD ALLROUNDERS**

Flexible temporaries urgently required for a variety of assignments. Shorthand, typing, etc. 01-730 2212 (24 hrs) Consultants

**AMERICAN BANK**

Secretary/PA, £5,500 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**SECRETARIAL**

**TYPIST/ADMIN**

£5,250 + £1 LV'S PER DAY

major marketing co. in W3 require admin. and typing to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**SECRETARIAL**

**SEC NO SHORTHAND**

£5,000 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD**

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE**

PA/SECRETARY

Our clients, a prestigious advertising agency moving to newly decorated and refurbished offices in Knightsbridge are looking for two P.A.'s to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**PLASTIC SURGEON CONSULTANT**

Requires nurse to assist with plastic surgery. Good salary and conditions. Reply with CV to: 01-493 9181.

**TEMPS !! SECRETARIES AUDIOS COPY TYPISTS**

For a warm welcome and top rates call Rosemary Turner on 01-730 2212. We have plenty of work to offer you in Central London in director-level secretarial assignments. Discreet, efficient, and reliable. Joining the Crone Corkill team. Ring

437 1128 (West End)  
828 4835 (City)

**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants

**GOOD ALLROUNDERS**

Flexible temporaries urgently required for a variety of assignments. Shorthand, typing, etc. 01-730 2212 (24 hrs) Consultants

**AMERICAN BANK**

Secretary/PA, £5,500 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**SECRETARIAL**

**TYPIST/ADMIN**

£5,250 + £1 LV'S PER DAY

major marketing co. in W3 require admin. and typing to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**SECRETARIAL**

**SEC NO SHORTHAND**

£5,000 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD**

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE**

PA/SECRETARY

Our clients, a prestigious advertising agency moving to newly decorated and refurbished offices in Knightsbridge are looking for two P.A.'s to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**PLASTIC SURGEON CONSULTANT**

Requires nurse to assist with plastic surgery. Good salary and conditions. Reply with CV to: 01-493 9181.

**TEMPORARY SECRETARIES**

and bilingual Secretaries, resumes for international and merchant banks. Call 01-730 2212. We have plenty of work to offer you in Central London in director-level secretarial assignments. Discreet, efficient, and reliable. Joining the Crone Corkill team. Ring

437 1128 (West End)  
828 4835 (City)

**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants

**GOOD ALLROUNDERS**

Flexible temporaries urgently required for a variety of assignments. Shorthand, typing, etc. 01-730 2212 (24 hrs) Consultants

**AMERICAN BANK**

Secretary/PA, £5,500 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**SECRETARIAL**

**TYPIST/ADMIN**

£5,250 + £1 LV'S PER DAY

major marketing co. in W3 require admin. and typing to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**SECRETARIAL**

**SEC NO SHORTHAND**

£5,000 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD**

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE**

PA/SECRETARY

Our clients, a prestigious advertising agency moving to newly decorated and refurbished offices in Knightsbridge are looking for two P.A.'s to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**PLASTIC SURGEON CONSULTANT**

Requires nurse to assist with plastic surgery. Good salary and conditions. Reply with CV to: 01-493 9181.

**NEW HORIZONS**

are always interested in hearing from experienced secretaries with competitive salaries. Please contact our Director on 01-730 2212. We have plenty of work to offer you in Central London in director-level secretarial assignments. Discreet, efficient, and reliable. Joining the Crone Corkill team. Ring

437 1128 (West End)  
828 4835 (City)

**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants

**GOOD ALLROUNDERS**

Flexible temporaries urgently required for a variety of assignments. Shorthand, typing, etc. 01-730 2212 (24 hrs) Consultants

**AMERICAN BANK**

Secretary/PA, £5,500 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**SECRETARIAL**

**TYPIST/ADMIN**

£5,250 + £1 LV'S PER DAY

major marketing co. in W3 require admin. and typing to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**SECRETARIAL**

**SEC NO SHORTHAND**

£5,000 + 4% B.T.L. Job. Ideal for a young woman to recruit a polished young 'A' level shorthand secretary to assist a super sales manager. Lots of travel arrangements and PA skills. Contact 01-606 4711-DEJA VU (REC. CONS.)

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD**

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE**

PA/SECRETARY

Our clients, a prestigious advertising agency moving to newly decorated and refurbished offices in Knightsbridge are looking for two P.A.'s to assist in the running of this company. Excellent salary, benefits, and training. Please send CVs to: Ring Steve Mills 499 9274. Rec. Cons.

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**PLASTIC SURGEON CONSULTANT**

Requires nurse to assist with plastic surgery. Good salary and conditions







(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

\* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. i Pre-merger figures. j Forecast earnings. k Ex capital distribution. l Ex rights. m Ex scrip or share split. n Tax free y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.















## Radio 4

### Radio 3

## Radio 1

## WORLD SERVICE

## Radio 2

## REGIONAL TV

## Scottish

## Yorkshire

## Tilster

## Border

## Anglia

# Classified Guide

---

21

## X 8EZ.

284971, Monday.  
red as a newspaper



## Guardisman pulled youth over fence by the hair

[illegible]